THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHY EUROPE IS AT WAR

THE SUDDEN transformation of Europe from a peaceful continent to a great battle-field is something that so bewilders American public opinion that denunciations of a war so "senseless," so "insane," so "utterly without cause," have been heard on every hand. But more thoughtful consideration by editorial writers of Europe's many political problems, of the events leading to hostilities, and of the explanatory statements issuing from the different European capitals has led to a clearer appreciation of the root causes. Ten days after Austria's declaration of war against Servia on July 28, Russia, France, Belgium, and Great Britain were actually fighting Germany, while Italy, Holland, and the Balkan States were putting their forces on a war basis. Yet the war on Servia, says the New York *Herald*, did not bring about this "catastrophe incalculable"; "it was merely the war on Servia that supplied the spark which set in motion those irresistible forces which are dragging five of the greatest nations in the world into a war of annihilation." Several editors enumerate some of the forces. Europe, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "is full of racial rivalries, suppressed imperial and national ambitions, religious hates, economic pressure, trade jealousies, internal strains and stresses, and lines of cleavage which run across frontiers." But these conditions have long existed. Who, ask our papers, are responsible for letting the Austro-Servian crisis precipitate a European war? Many an editorial finger points at William II. of Germany, as he is admitted to be the one overshadowing personality of the opening days of the war. Others divide the blame in varying degrees among the rulers at Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. In this country little fault is found with the course pursued by the French and British Governments. Yet, for that matter, by ultimatum, ukase, decree, address, or proclamation, each warring Power, as the New York *Times* points out, proves to its own satisfaction "that it is the injured party, the victim of aggression by another, that it desires peace above all, but is unwillingly forced to self-defense." Thus it continues:

DEFYING HALF EUROPE.

William II. of Germany, with little help, so far, from Austria-Hungary, faces as formidable a combination of hostile Powers as Frederick the Great did. Will he emerge as successfully?

"Germany proves to herself that she longs for peace, but that Russia's mobilization is 'an action which she could not ignore.' Russia longs for peace, but finds Germany mobilizing and 'delaying the official notice of her mobilization,' so that 'to hesitate longer would have been to court disaster.' France longs for peace, but finds Germany's demands couched 'in terms so harsh as to merit the recall of our Ambassador.'"

The racial problems involved in Austria's quarrel with Servia have been fully treated in a previous issue. But the question may be asked, Why did that quarrel involve Russia? "Panslavism" is the usual editorial explanation, or, in Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's simple phrase in a New York *Times* article, "self-interest and sympathy with men of similar race and kind combine to urge Russia

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into the fight." "We have stood this sort of thing for seven years and a half," the Russian Czar is said to have remarked to his Ministers at a conference on the Servian crisis; "that is enough." In this time, notes the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, Austria has forced an important railroad concession from Turkey, seized Bosnia and Herzegovina, and interfered with the Balkan States, both during and after their war against Turkey. "The fraternal sentiments of the Russian people for the Slavs" were "awakened with perfect unanimity and extraordinary force," says the Czar in a manifesto, "when Austria knowingly addrest to Servia claims unacceptable for an independent State." Austria, he adds, paid no attention to Russia's "benevolent intervention." As a "precautionary" measure, the Russian Army and Navy were put on a war footing, while negotiations looking toward a peaceful solution were carried on with both Austria and Germany. But Germany demanded the "immediate cessation" of the mobilization measures, and "being rebuffed in this demand, Germany suddenly declared war on Russia."

But if we take the German view, the history of these negotiations is different. To sum up the case as presented in statements from the Kaiser, the Imperial Chancellor, and other high official sources: Germany vainly protested against warlike preparations in Russia. She even tried to mediate, but, to quote the Chancellor's speech, "while we, at Russia's request, mediated in Vienna, the Russian forces were raised on our almost open frontier, and France, tho she did not mobilize, admits that she took some military measures." The Kaiser, says the New York *Herald*, "up to the very last moment almost went down on his knees to Russia to induce her to desist from mobilization." The final refusal meant war on the Russian frontier. On the French frontier, according to these official statements, French aviators and cavalry patrols first broke the peace. The German Government then felt compelled to act in self-defense. The invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium is justified as a military necessity (to prevent a French invasion and to secure an easier entrance into France), tho the wrong is to be made good when the military object is achieved. Germany, says the Kaiser, "goes into the battle with a clear conscience." The present situation he calls "the result of ill will existing for years against the strength and prosperity of the German Empire." A press statement by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg strongly supports the official German documents. He thinks the conflict between "the onrushing Slavic world and the German world" was inevitable. Russia was bound to help Servia. She knew herself unequal in strength to the German nations, but knew also that she "could rely on France's latent longing to revenge itself for Alsace and on England's grumbling jealousy of the great German rival in the world's markets."

On the other hand, there is a wide-spread tendency on the part of the American press to hold Germany and her ruler very largely responsible for the war. We quote a typical editorial utterance from the New York *Globe:*

"It is difficult to admit that German interests were menaced beyond reasonable tolerance, that Austria took a stand against her diminutive neighbor which was arbitrary in the extreme without full sanction of the Kaiser, or that there was any doubt in Wilhelmstrasse that Austria's attitude would compel Russia and France to intervene. It is for these reasons that American opinion is almost solidly arrayed against Germany as the aggressor, ruthlessly plunging Europe into what looks like the bloodiest of wars to satisfy the overwhelming ambition of the Emperor. Hailed but a short year ago as the man of peace in Europe, he is now denounced as the veriest firebrand of the continent."

French official statements accuse the German Government of forcing the war. And the following sentences from an announcement by the French Ambassador in London give a still different version of the negotiations already mentioned:

"The German Ambassador at St. Petersburg notified Russia of the declaration of war by his Government when negotiations were pending between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and at the very moment when Austria-Hungary had declared that she was prepared to consider the matter of the Austro-Serb conflict with Servia or with a neutral Power on behalf of Servia. . . . . .

"France was asked to tell what she would do in case of war between Russia and Germany, and the German Ambassador at Paris began to prepare everything for his departure from the French capital.

"July 31, Germany called to the flag the last five classes of her reservists, and . . . mobilization was going on in Germany.

"In spite of this, France waited until August 1, at five o'clock in the afternoon, to order a general mobilization. This was done for the purpose of making it clear that she was not the aggressive Power, and also that she might be able to claim British support."

England at first held a neutral position, only stating that if a German fleet were to descend on the French coast "we could not stand aside." Sir Edward Grey and Premier Asquith explained in notable speeches in the House of Commons that Germany had entered into negotiations on this point and on the neutrality of Belgium to ensure England's neutrality. The English reply, according to Sir Edward Grey, was that "we could not barter our interests or our obligations." The final declaration of war was said to be "owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by his Britannic Majesty's Government, that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected." All parties have rallied to the support of the Government. John Redmond gave assurance of the loyalty of Ireland. And public opinion, in England, as in Austria, Servia, Russia, Germany, and France seems to be solidly in favor of war.

Belgium was confronted with the alternative of letting German armies march through her territory to the French border, thereby incurring French hostility, or of arming to repel them. She chose the latter course, in spite of the guaranties and inducements offered by Germany. Said King Albert, on taking command of the Army:

"A neighbor, haughty in its strength, without the slightest provocation, has torn up the treaty bearing its signature and has violated the territory of our fathers because we refused to forfeit our honor. It has attacked us. Seeing its independence threatened, the nation trembled and its children sprang to the frontier, valiant soldiers in a sacred cause."

Italy's refusal to join Austria and Germany is generally looked upon by the press as a repudiation of the Triple Alliance. Her interests are thought to be anti-Austrian rather than pro-Austrian, and her participation in the war against Germany would not surprize a number of editors in this country.

The chief events of the memorable week following Austria's declaration of war are here set down briefly:

July 28—Austria declares war on Servia.
July 29—Russia mobilizes 1,200,000 men. All European bourses except in Paris, are closed.
July 30—Emperor William bids Russia cease mobilization within twenty-four hours or Germany will fight. Prices on New York Stock Exchange drop to lowest levels since panic of 1907.
July 31—Germany declares martial law. New York Stock Exchange closes its doors, for the first time since 1873.
August 1—Germany declares war on Russia. German and French border patrols exchange shots. Formal mobilization orders are issued in France and Germany. Italy refuses to join forces with Germany and Austria, declaring that her alliance is only defensive. Transatlantic service between New York and Continental Europe is suspended.
August 2—Russia invades Germany. Germany invades France, Belgium, and Luxemburg. Belgium appeals to England.
August 3—The German Fleet attacks Russian ships and ports in the Baltic Sea. England announces she will protect France from naval attack.
August 4—England declares war against Germany.
August 5—German forces attack Liège, Belgium.
August 6—Austria and Russia declare war on each other.

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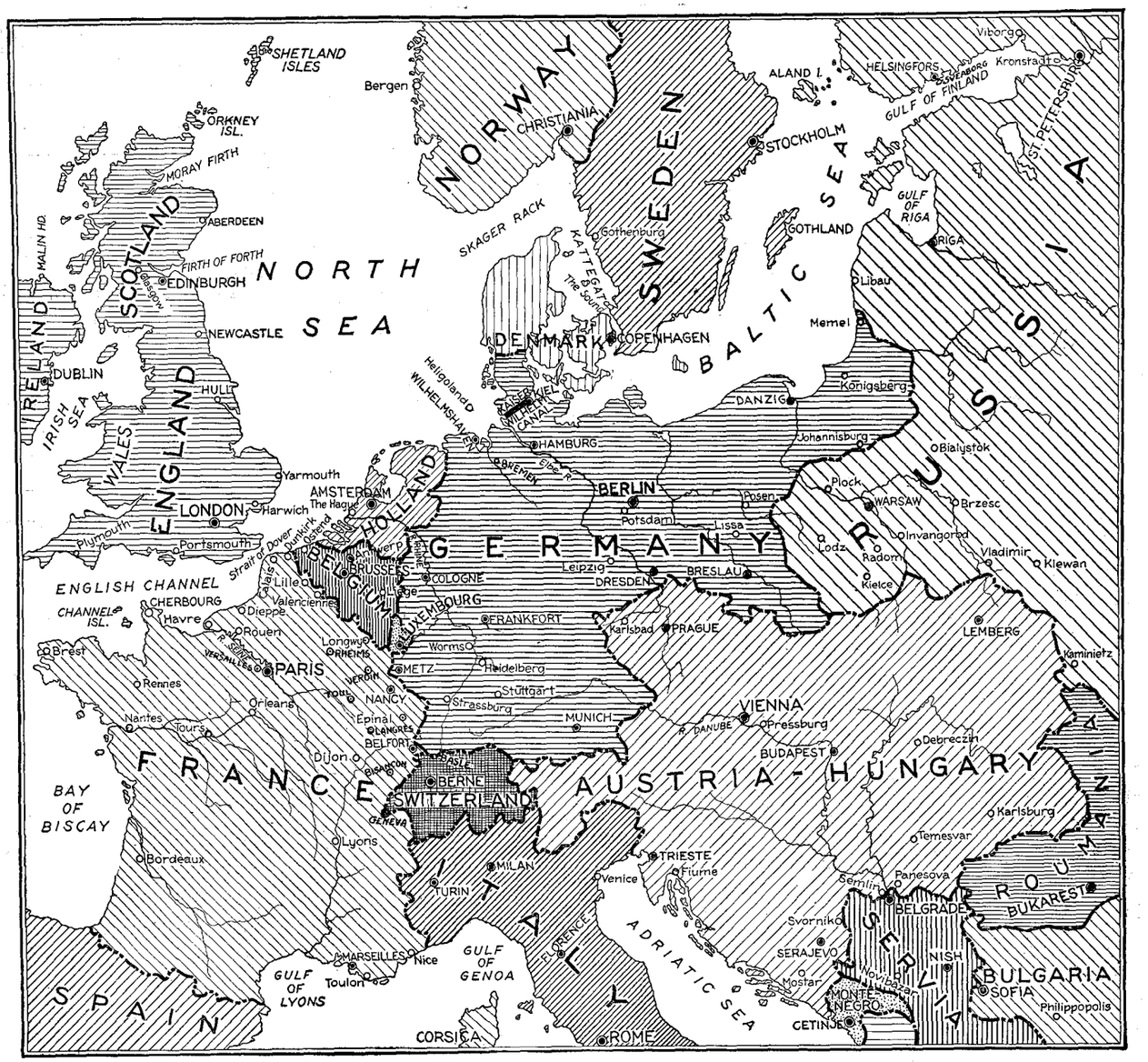

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THE EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELD.

Readers will note the strategic positions of the Kiel Canal, Liege and the series of strongly fortified French towns near the German border.

WHO WILL WIN?

SUCH tremendous forces are unleashed by this war, and so many novel conditions are involved, that predictions of the outcome can be offered with no great degree of confidence. It is nevertheless interesting to note what expert observers have to say, and the arguments on which they base their various conclusions throw interesting side-lights on the situation. On one point, moreover, there is general agreement—namely, that the resources of the world are not sufficient to maintain a conflict of such dimensions for a long period. Estimates of the war's duration by military experts, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun*, range from one month to a year. Few, however, according to the same authority, expect to see the decisive blow struck inside of six months. For, while the great bodies of men involved, the tremendous increase of the rapidity of communication and transportation, and the enormous cost of modern warfare, all make for quick results, on the other hand—

"The tremendous area of the probable field of hostilities is pointed to as a factor which may offset some of the influences which would ordinarily shorten the struggle.

"Instead of one or two points of contact for the opposing forces, it is expected that there will be a dozen widely separated struggles, each one on a scale surpassing that of the important conflicts of modern times."

In this country the majority of non-professional observers look upon Germany, hemmed in by a wall of enemies, as doomed to almost certain defeat. Figures published in last week's LITERARY DIGEST place the combined land forces of Germany and Austria-Hungary at 6,400,000 men, and those of France, England, and Russia at 10,600,000. In naval units the Triple Entente outnumbers the Dual Alliance 1,039 to 401. Against Germany's numerical inferiority, some authorities remind us, may be balanced her greater preparedness for the conflict and her more efficient military organization. And Professor Roland G. Usher, author of a volume entitled "Pan-Germanism," argues that while Germany's central position would be weak for a nation on the defensive, it possesses enormous advantages for a Power taking the aggressive. He says:

"She holds the great strategic points of northern Europe—Alsace-Lorraine, the door to France; the Kiel Canal, giving her access to the Baltic without exposing herself to the necessity of utilizing the Sund. Her allies hold the Swiss passes and the vital points affording passage into Russia and the Balkans.

"Everything vital to Germany—indeed, everything she owns—forms a compact territorial unit, which can be defended with the minimum force and the maximum ease. She has no long

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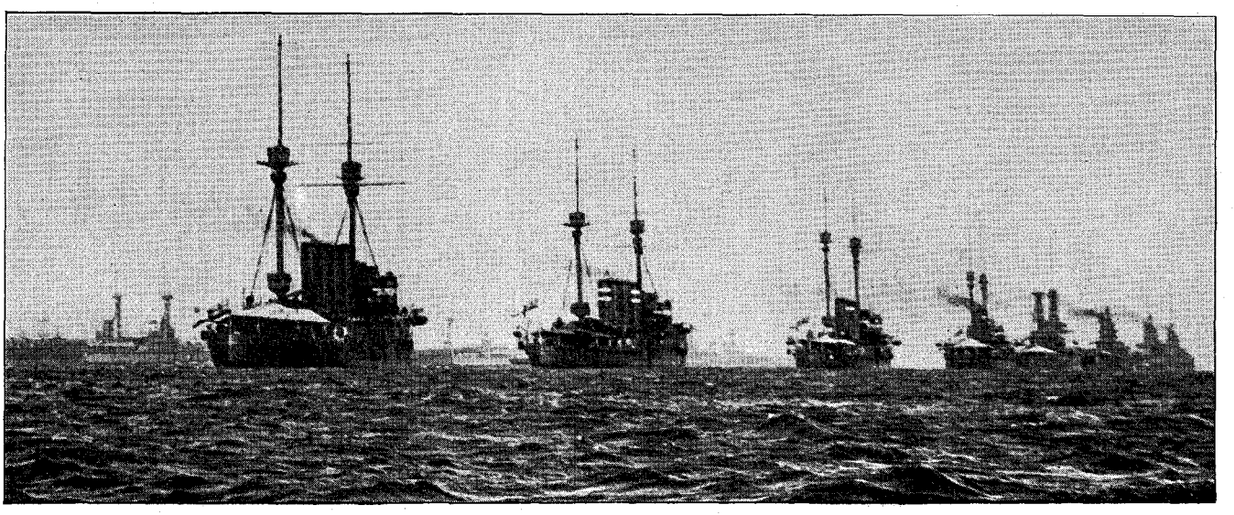

BRITAIN'S RELIANCE—HER HOME FLEET.

chain of forts or islands to guard, no great stretches of land in Africa or Asia to protect, no subject races to pacify like the Hindus or Moroccans."

While no less an authority than Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan predicts that "the most decisive strokes in the general European warfare will be delivered upon the sea rather than upon the land," there are many who regard Germany's land campaign against France as the real crux of the situation. Still others maintain that it is in Russia, rather than in France, that the principal scenes of the war-drama will be enacted.

In the meantime, writes the military correspondent of the London *Times:*

"During the next week or ten days combats and battles of which we shall probably read will not be the shock of main masses but of covering troops which are organized on all the Continental frontiers and have a special mission. This mission is to cover and protect from hostile incursions the zone of concentration of the main armies, and the mission may or may not include offensive operations."

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS AMERICA

OUR INTEREST in the European struggle has its broadest basis in the fact that we are a nation of European immigrants, observes one editor, who also notes how the war affects us all in numberless specific ways. Those Americans who have felt it most are, perhaps, the hundred thousand tourists who have been caught in Europe and have either returned rejoicing over even crowded steerage accommodations, or who still remain waiting assistance from their Government, with the transatlantic passenger service practically discontinued, with checks and drafts worthless, or nearly so, and with customary means of transportation of communication cut off. But those of us who have remained at home and have no friends abroad have discovered that the elimination of Germany from the seas means our doing without articles "made in Germany," and we are face to face with a shortage and high prices in every kind of imported goods. More serious still, observes one jesting editor, behold our "first-nights postponed and international sporting contests cancelled!" Yet with all these lesser evils and the greater evils to come from the disarrangement of the world's commerce, editors bid us rejoice in our country's "permanent good fortune." The United States, says the New York *Sun*, "will suffer inevitably to some extent from the waste and destruction abroad, but it has permanent cause of gratitude in its insulation from the worst."

A pressing call to duty and opportunity, voiced by many a newspaper, urges our Government and our men of business to take up the world's trade, which Europe has forsaken for the battle-field. This means, says the New York *Sun*, that our merchant marine, once our pride, is "now perhaps to be resuscitated by the calamities across the Atlantic." It means, says a notice appearing in another New York newspaper, "a supreme opportunity for American manufacturers to gain world-wide markets"—

"While the energy and resources of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the other countries involved, are directed to carrying on war, the needs of the world must be supplied.

"Our country stands in an isolated position of complete neutrality. Our commerce and manufacture will be uninterrupted. It is our duty as well as our supreme opportunity to prepare to care for the demands that will be made upon us. . . . . .

"American manufacturers can make lasting trade connections now with South America, Asia, Africa, and all insular countries."

Other trade possibilities are thus sketched by the optimistic New York *Commercial:*

"War will have an important bearing on textile and shoe manufacturers. Supplies of flax and hemp from Russia, and possibly of jute from India, will be cut off or seriously interrupted while this war lasts. Wool will probably become scarcer in supply, tho that will depend on the control of the seas. This leaves cotton, of which the United States produces about two-thirds of the total free supply, the one great staple on which the world will have to depend, because silk can hardly be taken into account as a necessary of life. The effect of war on the price of raw cotton in this country is problematical. If supplies from Egypt and India are cut off even the waste of war may not reduce the price in the South altho this country will lose a large part of the trade formerly done with the important cotton-mills of Germany, Austria, and Russia.

"Whatever may be the effect of war on raw cotton itself, the chances are that it will vastly expand the markets for cotton cloth into which our manufacturers can enter in South America, Africa, Asia, and parts of Europe.

"In our metal industries the outlook is extremely complicated, because some products will be in greater demand than ever, while others which we export freely at the present will be seriously hurt. . . . A protracted war throughout Europe would give us the control of the trade of the rest of the world and would put us beyond the reach of competition in years to come."

If England can keep control of the Atlantic, continues *The Commercial*, "our trade in breadstuffs and meats will be enormous and highly profitable because Russia, the chief wheat-growing country of the world, will be shut in and the grain crops of the valley of the Danube will be practically destroyed." This may mean high prices for American consumers, admit several editors, but they prefer to emphasize the fact that "it will add millions more to this year's income of the interior States."

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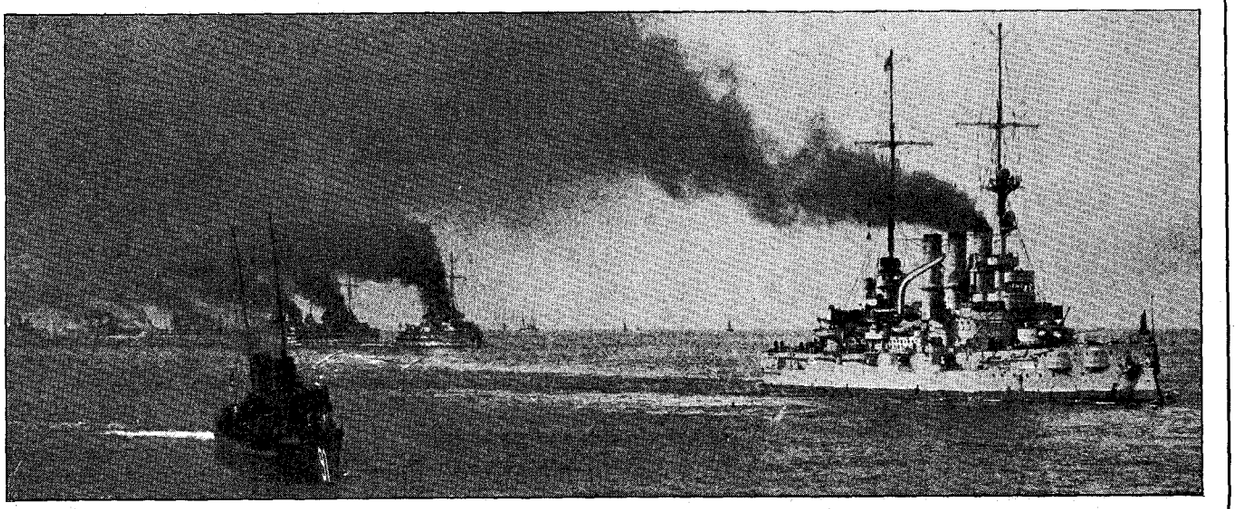

THE KAISER'S BATTLESHIPS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Europe, asserts the New York *Evening Post*, "will simply be compelled to buy our wheat, and to find the way to pay for it and transport it."

A similar benefit to our coal trade is seen by the Philadelphia *Record*. The New York *Commercial* believes that a long-continued war will divert much traffic from the Suez to the now nearly ready Panama Canal. Our security market will profit, declares the St. Louis *Republic*.—

"As the shock of the present experience passes away the capital of the world will be invested in such quantities as never before in the industrial and commercial enterprises of a country 4,000 miles from the crossed bayonets of Europe."

So much for the bright side of the picture. On the other hand, tho the exporter may see new markets and greater demands following the temporary paralysis of ocean trade, the importer can see no silver lining behind his dark cloud. The cutting off of foreign wool supplies means higher prices for clothing, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The same paper notes scarcity and high prices in rubber, copper, and tin. Gown importers, says one trade authority quoted in the New York *Sun*, will suffer, and "American women will have to wear home-made gowns at last." Editors of fashion magazines will have no Paris styles to display and "American fashions" may thus be established through war.

Even tho the interruption of commerce is temporary, many industries, particularly those connected with shipping, or with exportations to continental Europe, will suffer severely. The Standard Oil Company, for instance, has had to curtail production. As a result of the almost complete destruction of our import trade, tariff receipts "are already falling off in a serious degree," and the "choice of a form of taxation as a substitute for the tariff will be of great significance." The New Haven *Journal-Courier* fears a labor famine because of the rush of reservists to Europe.

Those who regard the European war as an economic benefit to the United States, "are the shallowest of superficial reasoners," declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "As a matter of fact," it says, "the immediate phenomena will be scarcity and higher prices of necessaries; the next, readjustment of industrial demand and of manufacturing; the ultimate falling off of consumptive power, the destruction of markets, and the erection of inflated and temporary enterprises." Then, when the war is ended, remarks the Salt Lake *Tribune*, we shall "find the demand for our goods in Europe reduced to a minimum far below the normal demand of the last few years." A general war, declares *The Iron Age*, is not a "bearer of real prosperity,"—"one country, like the United States, might profit for a time from the distress of others, but in the long run the heavy burdens under which the warring nations would stagger on when peace had come would be handicaps from which no part of the world could wholly escape."

THE FINANCIAL SIDE

THE PRICE the United States pays for the madness of warring Europe is the upset of our money market and the blockade of our commerce. The general "destruction of capital," in the words of one writer, is one of the "most striking effects" of war, and *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) tells us that just as the Europeans are mobilizing their armies, so should we "mobilize our financial resources," which means that we must "strengthen our gold reserves . . . by keeping our gold here at all hazards." As to our export trade, it is estimated, we read in the press, that not less than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat are "tied up at seaboard points," and while it is said that the congestion of miscellaneous merchandise is not yet so serious, "fears are felt that even this situation may soon be beyond control." Pending the appeals of commercial organizations that the Government lend its aid to a solution of the tangle, editorial comment at large approves what *The Sun* calls the "Government coalition with the banking and commercial community" resulting in "authorizations of emergency currency and Clearing-House certificates." Far from causing alarm, *The Sun* adds, this action "should establish confidence," since it "will prevent an outflow of gold, provide ample circulation for pay-rolls, and crop-moving demands, and place the merchant in a position where he can better sustain the strain of unusual events." The issuance of Clearing-House certificates, *The Sun* points out, is "the tenth in number within fifty-four years," occurring at periods of financial and commercial disturbance among us, but it adds:

"There is no panic now and none is likely to occur as a result of the highly disturbed situation abroad. . . . . .

"Europe has declared a general moratorium, and American merchants and exporters are unable to collect their accounts. In addition, all shipping has been placed upon a war basis, which seriously clogs the wheels of commerce. To say that the machinery of international trade has broken down completely is to put the case none too strongly, for the conditions prevailing in international exchange are unprecedented."

A testimonial to the soundness of our condition proceeds also

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from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in a statement given out when the President signed the amended Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Act to provide what a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* calls "a practically unlimited supply of emergency currency." Secretary McAdoo is reported as saying that:

"The situation throughout the country is excellent, and no greater testimonial to the inherent strength of our financial and economic position and condition could be given than the way in which the country has withstood the shock of the greatest European disturbance that has occurred in the last hundred years."

Another precaution "to meet a condition which never before confronted the great nations of the world," the New York *Times' Annalist* tells us, is that "the plans for putting the new Federal Reserve Law into effect are being rushed," and it adds that "the inherent soundness of our own position is giving ground for much relief." In this connection we note the warning of the New York *Journal of Commerce* that "neither excessive hopelessness nor baseless optimism founded upon the expectation of making large profits" is the proper mood for this time, and it points out that "the urgent demand of the case is for conservatism and good judgment in the handling of business." Of the general state of things, this journal says:

"Our financial situation will necessarily be affected by the inevitable difficulties of trade and exchange with other countries. These can not be wholly overcome for some time, but we can safeguard our own domestic interests and do much to offset any adverse influence from the complications abroad. The gold movement can be substantially controlled by the closing of the stock exchanges and concerted action of bankers, and we are in no danger of failure to maintain entirely adequate reserves for our own credit operations. The unanimity with which the bill providing for emergency currency by associations of national banks was promptly passed by both Houses of Congress was a gratifying evidence of a non-partizan spirit in dealing with the present exigency. The liberal limit allowed for issuing the new notes, which are amply secured, will preclude all danger of a lack of funds for crop-moving and other exceptional requirements. There is no likelihood of any approach to the limit permitted or any uncertainty about the safety of this currency when there is practically no speculation going on. Our business will necessarily be under some repression, but there is a chance for exercising unusual foresight, careful judgment, and watchful effort, and there is wholesome discipline in that."

MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson's tender to the warring nations of his good offices for peace in Europe was written while he was sitting at the bedside of Mrs. Wilson. Every moment that could be spared from his office the President spent here, by her side who had been his constant coworker in the past. Mrs. Wilson's death occurred at the White House on the afternoon of August 6. That morning the Senate, realizing her condition, passed in silent concurrence her "Alley Bill" for the destruction of Washington's slums, a bill in which she had been deeply interested. This cheering news was brought to her while she was still conscious. Mrs. Wilson's death is regarded by the press as the President's greatest burden during these weeks of heart-breaking care and responsibility. "The people grieve," one editor has said, "that at such a time as this there is no way . . . for any mortal man to lighten the load and lessen the grief of President Wilson."

In considering the "destruction of capital" through war, *The Journal of Commerce* remarks that "one of the worst results of past losses of capital" is "the higher 'cost of living' for all business enterprises using—as most do use—borrowed funds as the basis of their operations," and it explains that—

"As domestic business men find that they must increase their interest payments, owing to shortage of funds from foreign sources, they will also find that they must seek to recover from consumers in higher prices. Ultimately the consumer will, as usual, bear the brunt of the reduction of wealth. He will either restrict his consumption materially, or else he will have to part with much more of his money in order to provide himself with his customary quantity and quality of commodities. The effects of this shortage of funds will not be wholly passed on to the consumer in this way, but will, in part, at least, stop the intermediate capitalist who will not be able either wholly or at the outset to transfer them. But ultimately there will be a wide diffusion of the consequences of the war, and in the directions just suggested. Before these results are fully felt, and more or less incidental to them, the reduction of employment due to the higher cost of business and the lower returns realized will have wrought their effects upon another large section of the population."

The material injury we suffer on account of the war is widely deplored by other financial writers. We read in *The American Banker* (New York) that "the advantages of the record crops of 1914 will be materially lessened by the conflict across the sea," and *The Economist* (Chicago) calls attention to the fact that whatever "temporary increase in trade" we gain through war demands we shall "lose ultimately in the diminution of capital normally coming to this country for investment," while *The Financial World* (New York) asks bitterly whether the world is "to toil and struggle and sweat for years to maintain itself in peace and plenty, only to be plunged into utter destitution in a night in order that war heroes may be created on pyramids of the slain?" Other journals occupy themselves with "the duty of the hour," which the New York *Financier* defines as remembering that the resources of our banks belong to commerce "and are not to be regarded as war funds," and it adds:

"If the flow of gold abroad is shut off, even through the exercise of drastic measures, and if the reservoirs of cash of the United States are closed against those who would use them for war purposes, then the effect will be to make war abroad more difficult, and the more difficult war is made, the less the world suffers."

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THE RATE DECISION

THE NEW DAY of understanding between the Government and the railroads is believed by some editorial observers to begin with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which grants, with qualifications, the freight increase of 5 per cent. pleaded for by the Eastern lines. The public and legislators, say such writers, realize now something of the problems of the railway companies, and this advance in knowledge can only tend to make the roads better properties for all concerned. Impatient, however, that it should take the Commission a year and a half to issue its report, and grieved that the allowed increase applies only to the roads west of Pittsburg and Buffalo to Chicago, other commentators rake the board as "bureaucrats," and see in the ruling nothing more than proof of the inefficacy of "government by commission." Among railroad officials the verdict is not enthusiastically received even by those that are grateful for a crumb of comfort, tho they see in it hope for a brighter future; but the disappointed ones are severe in their strictures. The roads east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, according to the Commission's recommendation, are to reduce their expenses by cutting out "special services" and outside investments, except those of New England, which are described as being looked after "locally." Altho it is estimated that the rate increase will bring an additional annual revenue of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, still, in the view of the New York *World*, "no one will ever be able to compute the damage that has resulted to business of all kinds" through the delay of the Commission in reaching a conclusion which "comes at last when interest in it is reduced to the minimum." The main features of the report are summarized by one of its admirers, the Philadelphia *North American*, as follows:

"The railroads are not receiving adequate revenues.

"Rates are too low in the Central territory, between the Buffalo-Pittsburg line and the Mississippi, and will be advanced approximately 5 per cent., excepting on coal, coke, ore, cement, and like commodities.

"No increase is warranted in the territory east of Pittsburg, including New England. The important systems will benefit, however, by the Central territory increase, since their lines extend for thousands of miles into that region.

"Passenger-fares that are too low should be raised, upon proper authorization of State railroad commissions.

"Recommendation is made that revenues of all railroads be increased by the promotion of more efficient methods of operation, the reduction of waste, and the elimination of free services and special privileges. Costly practises of this kind are specified, such as passes and private cars for persons not entitled to them, free collection and delivery of freight, free storage, switching, loading, unloading, reconsigning, etc.

"The rate increase granted will add between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 to the railroads' revenues, while millions more will be derived by abandoning practises which divert earnings."

In the judgment of this journal the ruling is "one of the most momentous ever delivered by a judicial body in this country," and it adds that "three vital issues have been definitely settled," of which we read, in substance:

"There is a clean-cut decision that the railroads must be operated not as private enterprises, but as institutions which must pay due regard to the rights of the public from which they have derived their powers. This principle underlies the whole case. It has not been originated, of course, by the Commission—it appears in numerous decisions of the Supreme Court—but here it is plainly stated as a governmental policy.

"It is reaffirmed that private capital thus employed, while subject to regulation, possesses the right, in view of that regulation, to make charges high enough to return fair dividends upon honest capitalization under efficient management.

"Further, it is plainly declared that before the railroads can claim such rights—which would underwrite every dollar of honest railroad investment—they must show to the court 'clean hands,' must abandon wasteful, uneconomic, and illegal methods of doing business.

"The second big accomplishment is the laying down of definite rules of conduct for the greatest single industry in the country. Railroads know what they may and may not do. They are specially favored, for they have a plain chart of procedure, while other businesses are still groping.

"Thirdly, the fidelity of the Commission to its obligation to decide according to the evidence, in the face of extraordinary pressure, will go far to restore waning public confidence in the judiciary as a whole.

"Finally, a great forward step has been taken toward a condition when railroad securities will be in a preferred class. For the accepted policy is that, if honestly capitalized and efficiently managed, railroads can be assured of the right always to earn dividends."

The New York *Herald* does not overlook the interesting fact of the increased revenue assured by the decision, but it thinks that "of vastly greater importance is the recognition . . . of the principle that the railways are entitled to a fair return on the capital invested," and the New York *Sun* says that "the decision as a whole lends itself to the conviction that a day of fair play has dawned for the railroads after a long night of darkness," and again that "the Commission extends the hope of much relief to the railroads in the future." The result is "worth the long waiting," says the Albany *Journal*, which believes that the railroads gain "a complete victory," and explains that "their victory is partial only in respect of the advances actually allowed at this time." Belated tho the decision be, remarks the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, "to the extent that the railroads are strengthened . . . it will have a steadying effect." The New York *Globe* also criticizes the Commission's long wait, but finds that the report "meets public demand for fair play," and interprets it in the statement that "the roads in the western district get a large part of the increase they asked and an implied invitation to submit proposals for a more general advance in conformity with their requirements." The Springfield *Republican* says that the Commission, "after all has been said in criticism of it, has taken a step in the right direction," and while the Newark (N. J.) *News* is sure that the decision is "somewhat disappointing" to the carriers, yet it argues confidently that "in the long run they will find it a source of a sounder strength than they have yet known," and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* hopes they "will accept this finding in a friendly spirit, and that it will be found to provide such relief as will materially lessen their difficulties." As for the dissenting opinions of Commissioners Daniel and McChord, this journal asserts that neither one nor the other "undertakes to deal with the mass of evidence the majority opinion shows, nor to controvert it in any way," and yet it realizes that the report is "evidently a disappointment to some railway managers who are injudicious enough to criticize severely the refusal of the Commission to grant all that was asked." As an instance of such criticism may be cited from the New York *Herald* the statement attributed to F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, in which we read:

"As it has turned out, the Erie Railroad is not interested in the decision one way or another. I predicted months ago that the Commission would give the railroads little or nothing, and this prediction is now borne out by the facts. First, the Commission denied the railroads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo any increases, but permitted the roads west to increase rates five per cent., after, however, carefully excluding all commodities from this increase that would render any benefit to the railroads. The commodities excluded from the advances represent on the railroads west of Pittsburg by far the largest percentage of their traffic, so the final result will add very little revenue to any of the carriers.

"Again, the Commission spoke in hopeful terms of the possibility of increasing passenger-fares, but apparently there is no way to do this, for already we have the two-cent passenger laws in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and there is every probability that we shall have it in New York when the legislature convenes."

Press reports inform us also that R. S. Lovett, chairman of the

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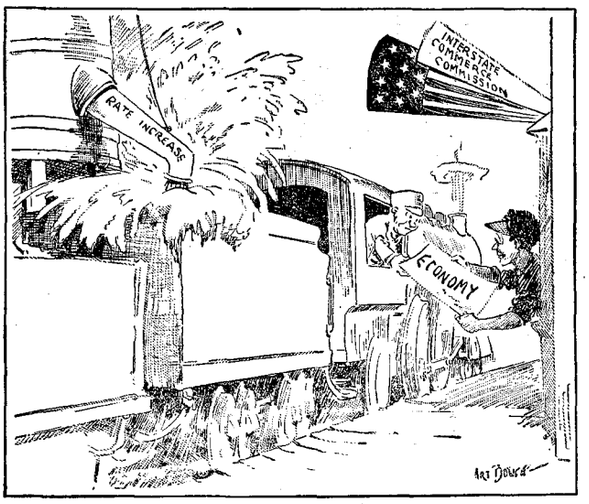
Union Pacific, regrets that the roads east of Buffalo and Pittsburg are denied an increase, while William H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna, admits general disappointment at the decision. Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Road, is of like frame of mind, and is reported as saying:

"A ray of hope lies in the making of extra charges for delivering cars on side-tracks, and for other services. If the railroads can not raise rates, they can not raise wages, and they can not continue extensive improvements. The decision means the railroads will have a hard road to travel for some time. They will not be able to increase their capital because they will not be able to show sufficient earning capacity."

In dispatches from Chicago we read that Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad and chairman of the Eastern Roads Committee as well as lately nominated candidate for the Federal Reserve Board, says that "about the only feature of the decision that is at all satisfactory is the mere recognition of the fact that the railroads need some relief," while E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fé, is quoted as follows:

"The decision was a decided disappointment to all railroad men. The Commission appears to have given very grudgingly a fractional part of what was asked and what was proved to be needed. While I have not studied the decision, the published summary sounds to me as if it were a stump speech on the part of political aspirants. It is far from being the utterance of a judicial body. I can not see where the roads interested will get much relief."



ALL ABOARD FOR A RECORD RUN!
—Bowen in the Chicago *Herald*.

On the other hand, press reports inform us that Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, and a director of many railroads, considers that the decision gives more than he had expected, while L. J. Spence, traffic director of the Southern Pacific system, is reported as saying that "the chief importance" of the decision lies in its "sympathetic attitude" toward "vested interests." This, he thinks, will encourage investors. Among the various editors that look upon the rate decision unfavorably we find the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* saying that it is "a good deal of jugglery," while the New York *Times* observes that the Commission reports the need of an increase in rates, "but refuses immediate relief and will continue its investigation." Similar criticism appears in the New York *Commercial*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Boston *Traveler*, and *The Public Ledger*, *The Record* and *The Inquirer* of Philadelphia, while the Baltimore *News* remarks rather satirically that "it is not complete proof of the success of regulation that the regulating agency unanimously agreed that more revenue was needed, and then by a divided vote refused adequate relief."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE 1914 war model is a self-starter.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AND Colonel Roosevelt on this side of the water!—*Washington Herald.*

NATURALLY, European war measures are taken by rulers.—*Columbia State.*

THE war also supplies to Lieutenant Porte a perfectly good excuse.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Nobel prize will have to be bigger for the man who brings peace this year.—*Toledo Blade.*

REALLY, it looks as if we have been sending missionaries to the wrong places.—*Washington Herald.*

THE life-boat which has started for Europe may be useful to help take people off.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT will be a good many years before we hear any more talk in Europe about disarmament.—*Boston Transcript.*

EUROPEAN government officials will not have time to go on the Chautauqua platform this summer.—*Washington Herald.*

THE truth of Tennyson's "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay" will now depend on the years chosen.—*Boston Herald.*

As we read more and more of the news from Europe our respect and admiration for the cave man increase very rapidly.—*New York American.*

SOMEHOW, we've lost interest in whether Whitman or Hinman can get the nomination since we heard those guns on the North Sea.—*Little Arthur Echo.*

PEACE-LOVING citizens of this country will now rise up and tender a hearty vote of thanks to Columbus for having discovered America.—*Chicago Herald.*

IT begins to look as if Elihu Root and others who accepted Nobel Peace prizes ought to step up like gentlemen and give back the money.—*New York American.*

THE republics of Paraguay, Andorra, and San Marino are inclined to resent being overlooked by Germany in its general distribution of ultimatums.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE prediction of a prosperous season for American summer resorts as a result of the European war has already been vindicated. Bar Harbor has ten million dollars in gold.—*New York Evening Post.*

WELL, Ireland's mobilized.—*Boston Transcript.*

SOMEBODY please page Andrew Carnegie.—*New York American.*

HUERTA should find Europe's atmosphere thoroughly congenial.—*Columbia State.*

SOME of our first families may have to come over in the steerage again.—*Indianapolis Star.*

WE see by the papers that the newspaper poets have mobiiized.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOR the moment, talk of an English Channel tunnel has been postponed.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT begins to look as if maybe the late Rudyard Kipling would be coming to life before long.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOR a season the Socialists of Europe may rest. Emperors are doing their work for them.—*New York World.*

EUROPE waits with bated breath to learn whether George Fred Williams has declared his neutrality.—*New York Mail.*

IT yet may become necessary to land marines to protect Mr. Carnegie's peace palace at The Hague.—*Indianapolis Star.*

RATHER than be forced to send Enrico Caruso to the front, Italy prudently decided to keep out of it.—*New York American.*

WOULDN'T it be dreadful if some belligerent were to capture the ship on which Huerta sailed and turn him over to Villa?—*Indianapolis Star.*

YOU may expect to hear any minute now that the fellow who owes you a quarter has issued a proclamation of moratorium.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE are drawbacks to republics, but as compared with the poor exhibitions that monarchies are making they shine as the stars.—*Chicago News.*

WHO could have thought a year, a month, or a week ago that we should now have a Congressional appropriation for the relief of European tourists?—*New York World.*

PRESIDENT WILSON is to tender American aid in settling European war problems. Perhaps he will offer the services of the A. B. C. mediators.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THERE is grim irony in the newspapers just coming in from Europe, deploring President Wilson's weak course in Mexico and predicting trouble as a consequence.—*Springfield Republican.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE EUROPEAN ARMAGEDDON—WHO CAUSED IT?

IT MAY at first sight appear that the Austrian Government by formally declaring war against Servia set the match to the train which ended in the explosion which is now shaking the world. But, on the other hand, the Austrian press maintain that little Servia had been vexing, heckling, and badgering the representatives of the dual monarchy until exasperation was driven beyond bounds. France, naturally enough, looks upon Kaiser William as the serpent who has risen up to disturb the Eden tranquillity of Europe. Another suggestion has been made regarding the origin of the present war which implicates Russia as the chief agent in stirring up strife. Russia, we are told, is at present distracted by semirevolutionary labor disturbances, and as Napoleon III. plunged into a war with Germany in order to distract the attention of France from her own domestic grievances, so the Czar mobilizes his troops and breathes out defiance against his western neighbors in order that his people may have something else to think about than their scanty supply of black bread, the burden of their taxation, or the oppression of the police.

The Austrian press are of course unanimous in blaming Servia for its defiance of the Danubian empire, and the vituperation which rages against the Government and even the person of Francis Joseph. The wrongs done by Servia to its great trans-Danubian neighbor culminated, we are told, in the murder of the Hereditary Grand Duke and his consort. Thus the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that "the situation between our Government and that of King Peter has become intolerable. Our ultimatum has been the natural result."

The *Tageblatt* (Vienna) talks about the wrongs suffered by Austria at the hands of Servia. To quote its words:

"When we consider the provocations of which Servia has been guilty for so many years, the solemn pledges made and broken, the defiance which we have put up with from an unscrupulous neighbor whom no kindness can appease, we experience a sense of relief on this outburst of war."

The same tone distinguishes the utterance of the *Reichspost* (Vienna), which is considered to be the organ of military circles as it used to be the mouthpiece of the Hereditary Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand. The paper encourages the Government to lay aside all hesitation and to take strict measures against the Servian foe, "who is as implacable and relentless as he is dastardly."

Among the German papers, too, the governmental *Kölnische Zeitung* lays the blame on Servia and talks about "Servia's wrong-doing," justifying Austria's action in the words, "it would have been a most desirable ending to the affair if Servia had given the satisfaction asked of her and the relation between the parties concerned had resumed their normal condition."

"That the Austro-Hungarian Government, after its long altercations with Servia," says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "has at last come to this final decision is naturally to be expected." "Servia," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "has forced the conflict to a climax. Since the year 1909 Servia has been trying to bring on a European war and with the help of Russia to deal the death-blow to the Danubian monarchy. That indeed is her present aim." "No great Power," declares the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin), "can allow an insignificant neighbor to torment and injure it, especially when this insignificant Power relies on its ability to rattle the saber of another great Power."

The French press are unanimous in attributing the tragic condition of things in Europe to the intrigues of Germany, and

FRENCH GENERAL—"The Senate tells me to order two million military shoes."

GHOST OF 1870-71—"I hear the same beckoning call!"

—*Amsterdammer.*

EUROPE'S TRANQUILLITY DISTURBED.

"Oh, how lovely it is to sleep in the woods, where the little birds build their nests!"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

PROPHETIC EUROPEAN CARTOONS ON THE EVE OF WAR.

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as an interpreter of general French opinion we may quote the following striking words from the Paris *Temps:*

"Up to the last moment France and Russia had believed in the good faith of Germany; but now there is no doubt whatever but that the Government of the Kaiser had determined on laying an ambush for us and our allies. Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen must unite in a struggle against these brigands of power who at last have dropt the mask.

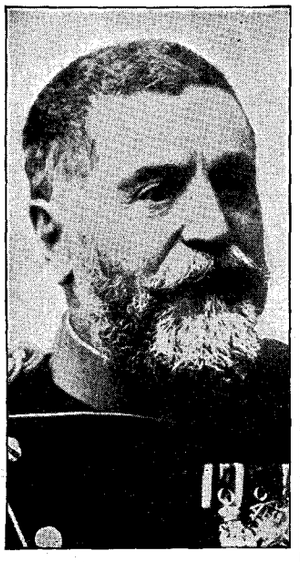
"The English Government had informed the German ambassador that England could not remain neutral. We should not desire war, but since we are forced into it we will fight with a light heart. For forty years Germany has been prowling about as with the fixt idea of at last dealing us a heavy blow with the minimum of risk. Germany now attacks us at a moment when all the material and moral forces of Europe are directed against her. The war into which we have been forced is war with a pirate. The French people with an unanimity which is superb flings itself as one man into the thick of the fray."

Among the English papers the Manchester *Guardian*, the principal Liberal organ of the north, thinks that Austria was wrong in demanding that certain army officers and civil servants of the Servian Government should be arrested. But this paper "deeply regrets that Russia has decided to encourage Servia in resistance to Austria. Russia's threat of war against Austria is a piece of sheer brutality."

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NICHOLÆVITCH,
Who Commands the Russian Army.

GENERAL JOFFRE,
French Chief of Staff.

COUNT VON MOLTKE,
German Chief of Staff.



GENERAL PUTNIK,
Servian Chief of Staff.

GENERAL VON HOTZENDORF,
Austrian Chief of Staff.

LEADERS OF PRINCIPAL LAND FORCES AT WAR.

"But labor unrest is chronic in centers like St. Petersburg and Viborg and Odessa," says *The Daily News* (London), "and the public services are paralyzed. War is resorted to by the Czar as a diversion." To quote further:

"The crisis in the Balkans presents to the embarrassed Russian bureaucracy a time-honored method of escape; foreign war has been the habitual palliative for domestic discontent with shallow, incompetent, and unscrupulous governments from time immemorial. The chance of setting Panslav sentiment against the uprising Labor sentiment may well strike the Russian official mind as too good to be lost."

Referring to the note which was Austria's ultimatum to Servia, the London *Times* blames Austria as under the suspicion of provoking the war.

But an important weekly, the London *Outlook*, lays the responsibility upon Servia, who, we read, "is frankly impossible as a neighbor." As this paper says:

"It must be contended that Servia has been receiving an amount of sympathy which is quite unwarranted by circumstances. The highly colored portrayals of her as a gallant little nation fighting against odds in defense of downtrodden fellow nationals is utter fudge. The Serbs have shown treachery and cunning to friends and foes alike until they have alienated every ally except the great Power which may now find it awkward to offer practical support.

The United States, thinks the London *Statist*, an eminent fiscal and economic authority, is likely to play an important part in averting world-wide financial catastrophe during the war, and we read:

"The United States can become, as it has this week, the world's greatest market for capital, and if the American people rise to their opportunity they can do a great deal to mitigate the disastrous economic consequences which would otherwise result in many countries from a great European war.

"It is obvious that for the time being the money markets of Europe will be closed to the demands for new capital of Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and other countries, and at such a time the prestige of the United States would be immensely enhanced if it were to take the place of Europe and meet the pressing needs of these borrowing countries.

"It is possible that the United States may participate in the great loans that will have to be raised in Europe if almost the whole continent becomes engaged in war. Possibly the participation will be indirect rather than direct.

"It is essential that American investors should not only have confidence in the future of their own country, but also believe that, war or no war, the world will continue to progress.

"In brief, a great war in Europe will give the United States an opportunity of assuming the post of world banker, by supplying capital freely to countries and individuals in all parts of the globe who need it and can provide the required security. Should the American people take advantage of the golden opportunity afforded them by the outbreak of war, it will mean not diminished but increased prosperity for the United States."

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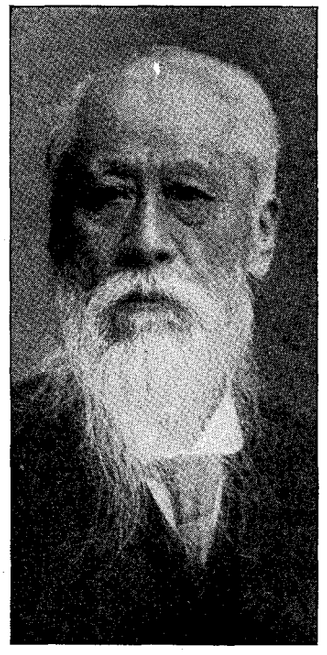
FIGHTING GRAFT IN JAPAN

THE EXPOSURE of naval scandal, coupled with the conviction of high priests of the Honganji Temple, whose irregularities were reported in these pages a few weeks ago, seems to be awakening the moral sense of the Japanese to such an extent that a movement has been inaugurated to combat corruption and to strengthen the moral vitality of the nation. One of the unmistakable signs of this moral awakening, the Tokyo editors point out, is the total collapse of the political faction which for the past ten years or so had the municipal government of Tokyo in its grip. This political clique, affiliated with the Sei-yu-kai, or Constitutionalists, has been called the Tammany Hall of Japan, and has been managing the municipal affairs of Tokyo much as Tammany managed the government of New York City. But the citizens of the Mikado's capital had been gradually organizing their forces against the corrupt faction, and when the naval scandal shocked all Japan these forces found a good opportunity to come out in the open and fight the Tammany of Tokyo to a finish. In the municipal election just held, the Constitutionalist faction was completely defeated by the so-called "Righteous Party," representing the public-spirited elements of citizens.

The movement for the moral uplift of the Japanese nation is about to take a definite shape, as a coterie of wealthy men have agreed to donate liberal sums to finance the movement. Mr. I. Morimura, who has a large interest in American trade and who maintains a mercantile establishment in New York, has volunteered to contribute $100,000 for this purpose and called upon a number of his colleagues to follow his suit. This business man recently called a meeting of prominent educators and publicists in Tokyo to discuss the problem of moral reform. According to the Tokyo press, Mr. Morimura spoke at this conference as follows:



ICHEZAEMON MORIMURA,
Japanese philanthropist and patriot, who denounced the naval scandals.

"The disclosure of the corruption of certain naval officers brought untold disgrace upon the Navy as well as the whole nation. True, corrupt officers are comparatively few, and the integrity of the Mikado's Navy can not be questioned. Yet the fact remains that the appearance of even so few officers who permitted themselves to be bribed has shocked the world, for the world has looked upon the Japanese Navy as a model of integrity and efficiency.

"The misappropriation of funds by high priests of the Honganji Temple is even more deplorable; and when we learn that a certain high officer in the Department of the Imperial Household is implicated in the Honganji affair, we are forced to consider whether our country is not facing the greatest moral crisis it has ever faced.

"In such a critical period no public-spirited man can sit down and with folded arms watch the drift of moral current which is not flowing in the right direction. We must rouse ourselves and combine our resources to stay this tide of corruption. With this end in view I propose to contribute $100,000 for a campaign of education and ask all public-spirited men to assist in the promotion of this cause."

The prompt decision rendered in the naval-scandal case has revived to no small extent public confidence in the Navy, and the metropolitan journals of Japan are expressing satisfaction over the steps taken by the naval court martial in charge of the case. Vice-Admiral Matsumoto has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude and to make restitution of $204,900, while Captain Sawasaki has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and the restitution of $6,250. The two officers had accepted, it was discovered, commissions from the Vickers Company, the British concern which built the Japanese battle-ship *Kongo*. The three directors of Mitsui & Company, who offered commissions to these officers for the Vickers Company, have also been sentenced to imprisonment. The case of Engineer Rear-Admiral Fujii is still before the court martial, which is waiting for data from the German court.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN ON THE LAND-LAW DEADLOCK

THE LONG and bitter controversy over California's Antialien Land Law, which at one time loomed large as a possible cause of war between this country and Japan seems now to have simmered down to an exchange of diplomatic notes. While the Japanese and the American press agree that the publication of these official communications between Washington and Tokyo throws little new light on the controversy, the Tokyo editors commend the "manly" attitude of their new Cabinet in making the diplomatic documents public with the determination to discuss the question before the whole world. They make no effort to conceal their disappointment with our replies to Japanese protests, yet the majority of the metropolitan press are remarkably calm in commenting upon the question. The tone of their comment betrays despair rather than bitterness, resignation rather than aggressiveness. In former discussions they have taken a firm and aggressive tone that is now absent, as they seem to realize that no further progress is to be expected.

Notable exceptions to this are the editorials of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* and the Osaka *Manichi*, both under the same management. On the eve of the publication of the official communications in question, the Osaka *Manichi*, in a very spirited editorial, had this to say:

"What kind of an answer does the United States intend to offer us relative to the California question? Days have passed, and we have shown every courtesy expressing our desire for an amicable settlement. If the United States does not retract her course, she means to insult us. Even little Greece is showing a determination to meet in a manly way the anti-Greek movement in Turkey. Weak as Japan may be, does she not possess the spirit of the Greek? Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato should prove equal to the situation with firm resolution."

And the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, upon the publication of the documents, ridicules the weak-kneed foreign policy of its Government, which in spite of our "shilly-shallying attitude" in dealing with Tokyo, decided to participate in the Panama Pacific International Exposition. The Tokyo journal points out the audacity of Italy which threatened for a time to hold off from the San Francisco Exposition if the literacy test were not struck out from the immigration bills pending in the legislature at Washington. The Tokyo journal resorts to a clever historical argument and says:

"The present situation with regard to California reminds us of a page in our history half a century ago when our country was still under a feudal form of government. In the latter days of the old régime the Shogun at Tokyo was so impotent that he could not stay the antiforeign agitation in southern provinces. When the clans of Cho-shiu and Sasshu acted insolently toward the foreign war-ships and representatives, the Powers of Europe

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and America, which suffered injustice at the hands of these clans, demanded of the Shogun the punishment due to the obdurate local chiefs. But the Shogun was powerless, and the Powers took the matter in their own hands and bombarded the ports of the two provinces. The United States, which is to-day pleading that the Government at Washington is powerless to interfere with the legislation of a Western State, did not hesitate to take part in one of these bombardments. Would the Washington Government allow Japan to ignore its authority and handle the California situation much as the United States handled the Japanese situation half a century ago?"

The Tokyo *Jiji*, the most influential organ in the financial world of the Far East, sees no use in merely answering argument with argument, altho it has no alternative to suggest for the solution of the mooted question. The Tokyo *Asahi* approves of the Government's action in refusing Washington's

AN OPTIMISTIC OPIUM INSPECTOR.

The North China Daily News reports that a British Consul with two Chinese officials, specially appointed to inspect a certain district for poppy cultivation, found no seedlings, although "the inspection was scrupulous" and "every secluded place was visited by them." —*National Review* (Shanghai).

offer to compensate the loss which may be suffered by Japanese farmers in California as the result of the land law, for, the journal believes, the fundamental question which has to be settled is not a question of dollars and cents, but the question of whether or not the Japanese in America should be treated as the aliens from other countries are treated. The *Asahi* does not see how the question can be settled, unless the United States agrees to extend to the Japanese the privileges of citizenship. The *Japan Times*, regarded as the spokesman of the Government, thus explains why Japan does not care to accept Mr. Bryan's proposition that the case be submitted to our courts:

"What we demand is the faithful observance of all treaties and the principle of equal treatment for all aliens resident in the United States. The court's decision would be final as to the United States Government, but it can not be binding on us unless the Imperial Government goes before it as a party in the suit. We do not expect that Japan would do this, at least in the present case or in matters of a like nature. Such as our demand or complaint is, the fundamental remedy should be, as it appears thus, a new treaty providing for the elimination of racial incapacity for our nationals and also for the elimination of the right of the individual States of the Union to interfere in any way with treaty rights granted by the Washington Government to the nationals of a foreign country."

The Japanese editors are curious to know the contents of the convention or treaty which Ambassador Chinda, under instruction by the Yamamoto Cabinet, attempted to conclude, but which the new Okuma Cabinet instructed the Ambassador to withdraw. Neither the American nor the Japanese press have been able to ascertain the real nature of this proposed treaty, and the Tokyo editors are wondering why the Government did not publish it together with the other documents.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN CHINA

A LESSON to America in our antidrug crusade comes from the other side of the world. China is reported nearly free from the opium evil. The recent destruction by fire of many costly chests of opium, with pipes and paraphernalia, outside the Temple of Heaven, Peking, is a remarkable event in the struggle against opium—"the dull weed that rots itself at ease on Lethe's wharf." This is an outcome of the spirit in which the Chinese and the English Governments have made an opium agreement by which Great Britain will see to it that Indian imports of the drug shall steadily be diminished so long as China on her part continues to diminish her home-grown opium. *The Atlas Syndicate News* (Peking), "a record of Social Reform and Progress in China," has the following hopeful account of the antiopium movement:

"China's latest successes in the suppression of opium will appeal more than anything else to the nations of the West. If China can root out her own pleasing vice, what can she not do? the people of Europe will ask. And while sentimental considerations of this kind may be minimized by the financial kings, they carry much weight with the great investing public.

"Hupeh has been added to the list of provinces cleansed of opium. Nine of eighteen provinces of China proper, and the three provinces of Manchuria in addition, are officially free from poppy crops, and consequently free from the necessity of admitting Indian opium. And in most of the remaining provinces suppressive measures have been carried out, with the result that opium is beyond the reach of all but the very rich in almost every corner of the Empire. What this means can only be appreciated by those who lived in China in the days of opium—who saw ruin and degradation brought to the homes of the people by black poison, and who could not take a day's journey overland without being delayed while their coolies took their opium *siesta*.

"It is a great thing that China has achieved—the greater in that the campaign of suppression has gone on steadily through the years of internal strife. Yuan Shih Kai's Government, busy as it has been with the regeneration of the administration and the lopping off of the heads of rebels, has yet had time to reorganize the campaign against the opium vice and to behead poppies by the billions."

The importation of British opium has hampered the reform, but it is decreasing under the agreement mentioned above. The following particulars are given with regard to the consumption of British and Chinese opium in China. A tael is equal to $1.40 United States currency:

"What must have been galling to the Chinese was that 1,800,000 taels of this trade was in Indian opium and less than 500,000 taels in Chinese. In former times the foreign trade had been less than one-fourth of the native, but in their determination to prove their sincerity in the suppression of the traffic the Chinese authorities had reduced their native trade to practically nothing, while the 'British' drug could still be brought in freely and had increased in quantity and still more in value.

"The Chinese opium-traders saw what was happening. They reviled the Government for promoting the foreign opium-trade while prohibiting their own people from selling even the stocks in hand. But the Government stuck to its guns. And it has its reward—Hupeh province declared clean and the importation of Indian opium prohibited. Only two great ports, Shanghai and Canton, now remain open to the poison, and the treaty provides that they must admit Indian opium until all China is cleansed."

But there is a darker side to this problem of opium abolition. The London *Times's* Shanghai correspondent shows the untoward economic effects of opium suppression. He dwells upon the extensive smuggling in of cocaine and morphia into the country and declares that the use of these drugs in China "is rapidly increasing," and he adds:

"Indirectly, the suppression of the trade in native opium is responsible for much of the paper money which afflicts the country, paper notes being invented to supply a currency when opium failed. That it is also responsible for the enormous numbers of 'out of works'—potential and actual bandits—can not be questioned."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE "TWILIGHT SLEEP" AGAIN

MOST of the medical critics of the recent article on painless childbirth in *McClure's* have laid stress on the fact, as they assert, that the method used in Germany has been known to American physicians for some time, and that its exploitation as a new discovery was therefore unwarranted. This being so, a correspondent of *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, August) writes to that journal to ask the pertinent question, Why have not American physicians applied this knowledge in their own practise? Is not knowledge, if use be withheld, even more blameworthy than ignorance? With the implication that the profession in America has not lived freely up to its lights, the editor of the journal named above seems rather in sympathy than otherwise. Commenting on his correspondent's communication, he says in part:

"Why has there been a conspiracy of silence? Nay, it is not even a merely passive attitude of silence; for the editor of *McClure's*, in a communication to us, says: 'There seems to be a highly organized opposition in this country to this new treatment,' and asks, 'Could you inform us as to the reason for this?'"

The explanation that occurs to this writer is that "organized medicine" is displaying the natural hatred that any organized body always has for new ideas. As we read:

"In explanation of this attitude on the part of the powers that be, we have only to point out that such bitter opposition has always been, and we suppose will continue to be, the early attitude of organized medicine—as, indeed, it is of all constituted authority—toward innovation and progress.

"It is safe to say that no real innovation ever originated within the organized constitution of any science or craft. It has always come from some individual, or a non-conforming group of individuals, and pushed its way in the teeth of organized opposition.

"In medicine, in particular, it would seem as tho this organic opposition to innovations which were on the face of them worthy of adoption has been a factor of great hindrance and embarrassment. And this very branch of medicine of which we are now speaking—midwifery—furnishes a most conspicuous example.

"Without doubt the two most epoch-making innovations in the annals of obstetrics were the demonstration of the infectious nature of childbed fever by Holmes and Semmelweiss, and the application of chloroform anesthesia to labor by Simpson.

"Yet orthodox medicine abused Holmes and hounded Semmelweiss to a madhouse for his pains, and constituted medical authority set its smug face against Simpson's sacrilegious violation of the primal curse until (God save the mark!) fashion did what science and common sense failed to do, and the use of chloroform by Queen Victoria in her confinement brought obstetric anesthesia into vogue.

"This, we think, is the true explanation of the 'highly organized opposition in this country to this new treatment'—to the twilight sleep of hysocin and morphin. It is the natural resistance of an organized body to change. It is what the Greeks called misocainia—the hatred of new ideas, which would wrench us from our fixtures; for to quit our old fixtures, especially if we have sat in them in comfort for a long time, is no easy business, hence we demur, we resist, we even give battle, and, while we may suspect that the new idea is above us, we try to persuade ourselves (laziness and vanity earnestly consenting) that it is below us. . . . . .

"Of course there is a certain element of danger in the twilight sleep, as there is in every anesthesia. Of course the procedure is not the simple June-holiday matter that the writers in *McClure's* would make it appear. Of course the half-truths about medical subjects exploited in the popular press misinform and mislead the public.

"But whose fault is it that they are only half-truths? And is it not much more blameworthy to suppress truth altogether, as organized medicine has done?"

RESEARCH BY MOVING PICTURES

THE part played by cinematography in scientific and technical research, together with some of the things that may be expected of it in the future, are set forth in an interesting lecture before the German Engineers' Society by Dr. Hanz Goetz. After giving statistics, describing apparatus, and outlining the history of the invention, the lecturer defined the position of moving-picture photography among the means of reproducing phenomena to the senses. According to him it differs from other means in that it correlates two of the basic quantities that physics deals with, time and extension in space. We quote the following paragraphs from an abstract of Dr. Goetz's lecture made for *The Journal of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry*, and printed in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

"The most obvious way in which the cinematograph may act as an aid to science is in recording rare phenomena, such as scenes in the life of seldom seen or difficultly accessible animals, unusual surgical operations, etc.—fields in which considerable success has been attained. Its usefulness only begins here, however.

"Just as the scale of objects may be varied when they are represented graphically, so the time scale of actions may be changed when they are represented by the cinematograph. By an increase in speed, Professor Pfeffer, of Leipzig, has been able to produce in three minutes a ten-day period of growth of a horse-chestnut twig; pictures for this reproduction were taken at five-minute intervals. A large field for the study of the growth of both plants and animals is thus opened up. Just as slow motions can be hastened so that it is possible to see the total effect in a truer perspective, so it is possible to retard and analyze quick movements, and the limits are only those of the speed with which the pictures can be taken. With the most refined mechanical devices it is not possible to take more than 250 pictures per second, but by illuminating the moving object with regularly succeeding electric sparks and photographing on a film moving continuously rather than intermittently, it was found possible to increase the number of exposures to 2,000 per second. Bull, for example, has made valuable studies of the flight of insects in this manner.

"From an engineering point of view the cinematograph has been most useful in studying projectiles and their effect on armor-plate. Much higher frequencies had to be used than Bull obtained, and the apparatus employed differed from his in not using a mechanical interrupter; in series with the illuminating spark-gap was a large condenser, and in parallel with it a small one; the large condenser is charged by an induction machine, and when it is discharged the small condenser is alternately charged and discharged across the gap.

"The period of the alternations can be judged with fair accuracy by the tone. Since an explosion can take place in the 5-1000th part of a second, the speed of 9,000 to 50,000 exposures per second, obtained by this method, is sufficient to furnish interesting results. Since it is obviously impossible to have the camera near the object photographed, a special arrangement is used.

"The cinematograph can also be used for making quantitative measurements of movements. The fall of a body has been studied by photographing on the same film the falling object and the hand of a chronograph, and in the same way the action of a steam-hammer has been timed.

"In these lines the cinematograph has just begun to be developed, and offers great possibilities in solving problems dealing with time and space in fields as wide apart as engineering and biology, and makes possible the study of motions so slow that it has hitherto been impossible to form conception of their whole meaning, or so fast that it has been almost impossible to form any conception of them at all."

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ELECTRIC FANS IN INDIA

CITIZENS who complain when the mercury goes above 90 degrees should be sent to India, where it frequently touches 120 degrees just before the big monsoons. Such a country would seem an ideal region for the exploitation of the electric fan, and we learn from an article by U. S. Consul Henry D. Baker, of Bombay, in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington), that its use in India is continually increasing and that it has done valuable work in making it possible to live comfortably in places where nothing like comfort was formerly obtainable in the hot season. Writes Mr. Baker:

"It is often remarked by persons who have resided for some years in cities like Bombay that conditions of life in the summer-time, which were formerly almost unbearable because of the great heat and closeness of the atmosphere, are now, thanks to the plentiful supply of electric fans in private houses, offices, etc., fairly comfortable. The city of Bombay for about six years, since electric fans were possible of introduction on account of current becoming available, has been a far more agreeable city to live in than hitherto.

"It is possible for theaters and churches in cities like Bombay to be open now all summer, whereas formerly, owing to the almost stifling heat, it was very difficult to induce people to enter such structures in that season. The popularity of such places is now largely dependent on the number of efficient electric fans used to force circulation of the air. All the leading hotels in the chief cities of India must have electric fans in every room in order to secure and retain their patronage.

"The old-fashioned system of cooling rooms by fans in this country, such as is still practised in most communities where electric current is not available, as in country districts, is by means of the personal labor of coolies known as punkah-wallahs, who work spacious fans hung from the ceilings, with ropes through a hole in the wall, the punkah-wallah doing this work outside of the room and out of sight. Sometimes at dances and big dinner parties the punkah-wallahs, drest in picturesque costume and with huge ornamental fans, work inside the rooms, a great number being employed. For such arduous and persistent work which they are expected to carry on without intermission for nine hours, they are paid about $2.60 per month. At night the punkah-wallah fanning a sleeping person in his bed will often fall asleep, too, so that the sleeping individual can get no refreshing rest. Notwithstanding the very cheap wages paid, a great number of punkah-wallahs who have to be employed all day and all night cause considerable expense; moreover, such human labor, not being always steady nor easily regulated, nor fast, can not compare favorably in any degree with modern electric fans.

"Ceiling fans which will operate directly over a person's bed and force air through the mosquito netting or over the dining-table or over the business man's desk, are the most popular type of electric fans used in India. The table type of fans, usually attached to walls, are much used in theaters and other places of popular amusement, where it is desired to force a current of air along particular side directions. The churches usually have a great number of large fans suspended from the ceilings.

"Spirit-stove fans are also used in India. These are attached to and operated by small spirit-stoves, especially in country bungalows and in tents, where no electric current is available. These spirit-stove fans, often mounted on tripods, have added immensely to the comfort of trips into the jungles and in camp life generally. They can easily be packed for transport by mules, elephants, carts, or boats, as the case may be. They sell according to size from $20 up to $50. A leading firm dealing in these fans advertises that there are over 20,000 Europeans in India using them. [An advertisement showing a picture of one of these fans may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.]

"As an instance of the popularity of electric fans in India it may be mentioned that one leading corporation (the Calcutta Electric Supply Co.) at present has connected to its system over 40,000 fans.

"The United States is one of the most important sources of supply for the electric fans used in India. A leading firm in Bombay in the electric-supply business, which deals largely in American fans, states:

"'There is a very big demand for all types of fans, for direct and alternating current, and for ceiling, table, desk, and wall use.'"

In building the new government offices at Delhi artificial cooling on a much larger scale than can be obtained with individual fans is to be undertaken, Mr. Baker tells us. It has frequently been noted with surprize that we are willing to spend money to keep our houses warm in winter, but not to keep them cool in summer. Apparently the English in India are no longer to be open to this reproach. Further:

"It is understood that in connection with the large amount of building necessary in connection with the new capital at Delhi, the authorities who have charge of the work are now considering the possibility of constructing buildings with inner and outer walls between which artificially cooled air can be circulated by means of exhaust fans, the cooling being effected by drawing currents of air through wetted screens. It is thought that possibly by such cooling of the walls during the heat of the day, when the buildings would for the most part be closed up, conditions of comfort might be considerably promoted. Already devices known as thermantidotes for cooling air by rapid evaporation of water are largely used in India, especially on railroad carriages. During the hot-weather months in India, especially before the breaking of the monsoon, the temperature in the shade is often 120° F. It is not unusual for the temperature in rooms to rise to 110 degrees. It is thus evident how great is the necessity for giving special attention to proper cooling of buildings."

AGE-SPOTS ON MOTHER EARTH'S FACE

THE AGE of an animal organism—a human being, for instance—may often be estimated from its appearance, sometimes from superficial markings, such as wrinkles. Were there some marking that appeared at birth and grew slowly larger at a uniform rate, a knowledge of that rate, easily obtainable, would enable us to know exactly the bearer's age. Such markings, it is now known, appear on the face of our Mother Earth in the form of microscopic spots, called "pleochroic halos," found in certain rocks. The method of estimating the earth's age from these has already been alluded to here. We are now enabled to give additional facts, with microphotographs of the halos, from an article contributed by G. Bresch to *La Nature* (Paris, July 4). We read here:

"Radioactive substances . . . are descendants, for the most part, of one and the same metal—uranium. The uranium atom explodes, throws off helium (alpha rays), electrons (beta rays), and gamma rays, which resemble *x*-rays, and changes into another atom which decomposes in its turn. Each radioactive atom has, as a distinctive characteristic, besides its chemical properties, a probable length of life. When this is at an end the explosion of the atom takes place. Among radioactive substances, some live a very long average life; uranium lives 9,000 million years; others disappear almost as soon as they are born, such as Radium A, which lives, on the average, three minutes. In a rock that originally contained a certain amount of uranium will be found now, by reason of the explosion of a certain number of its atoms, its whole series of descendants, in proportions depending on the length of life of each. There will also be found helium, the constant product of the destruction of radioactive matter. It will be easily understood that the quantity of helium accumulated in a rock depends on the importance of the primitive stock of uranium and on the time during which this stock has been decomposing; that is to say, on the age of the rock. This method of determining geologic age has been used by Strutt.

"Another method has led Sir John Joly, professor at Dublin University, to interesting conclusions about the earth's age. Certain micas have long been observed under the microscope, owing to their dark circular spots, with a little crystal of zircon in the center, included in the rock at the moment of its formation. The origin of these spots, or 'pleochroic halos,' had never been explained. Strutt recognized the fact that the crystal of zircon is radioactive; it sends out alpha rays, which, acting on the mica as they act on glass, produce the halos observed through the microscope.

"We may go even further. The alpha rays, coming from the zircon, travel through a certain thickness of the crystal and then stop. Their action is not felt beyond this point. . . . The halos thus are due to prolonged action of the rays emitted by the

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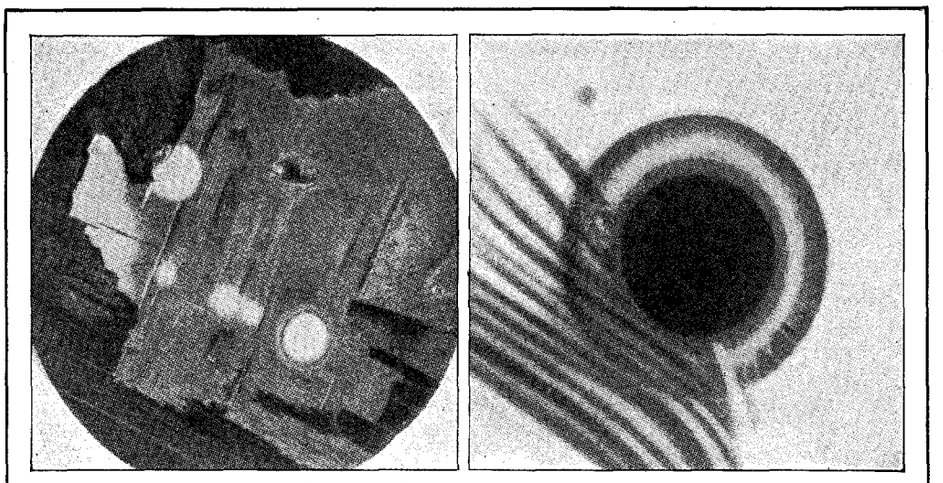
zircon. Zircon is only slightly radioactive; experience shows that several years may elapse between two consecutive explosions. And the effect of a single particle is excessively feeble; the palest halos must indicate an accumulation of unimaginably weak effects, dating from extremely distant epochs. In fact, the halos are not observed in recent rocks. Biotite is an ancient mica that has recorded and preserved the effects of the alpha rays; we see the halo in the same way that we know of the existence of stars, invisible to the eye, through the accumulation of their luminous effects on the photographic plate.

"The recent experiments of Joly and Rutherford were made on brown mica from County Carlow. The halos are due to elements of the uranium family. By exposing a sheet of mica to the action of a powerful source of alpha rays (radium emanation) there is produced in a short time a spot resembling the natural halo seen under the microscope. The quantity of emanation used gives the number of alpha rays that have acted, and consequently that of the alpha particles emitted by the mica since its formation. This is in the neighborhood of 200 millions. It is now sufficient to know how many alpha particles are sent out per century by the zircon crystal at the center of the halo, when simple division will give the age of the mica. The numbers obtained vary between 20 and 400 millions of years. The agreement with the numbers given by Strutt's method, noted above, is satisfactory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A piece of mica with several pleochroic halos. Mica under the microscope, showing a pleochroic halo.

AGE-SPOTS FOUND ON MICA.

WHAT MAKES WOOD WATERPROOF?

WHY SHOULD white oak be good for barrel-staves when the barrel is to hold a liquid, while red oak is not? The answer is quite simple, tho possibly unintelligible to the uninstructed. It is the tyloses that make the white oak waterproof. Those who do not know what a tylose is may find out by consulting a paper on "Tyloses: Their Occurrence and Practical Significance in Some American Woods," in *The Journal of Agricultural Research*, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Our quotations are from a review in *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago), from which we learn that a tylose is a white substance that grows in wood pores and stops them up so that air and liquids can not pass through. Under favorable conditions the naked eye can detect it. It looks like white foam or chalk, in the pores of white oak. If a stick is split and polished smooth, white threads of it may sometimes be seen. It develops inside the pores and cells, and is a natural growth in some woods, but is rare in others. To quote the Chicago journal:

"The investigation has followed practical lines, the presence of this substance in many woods where it was scarcely suspected has been discovered, and it has been found that it has much to do with the durability of wood. Those woods which contain tyloses abundantly resist decay better than those which have little. It is not claimed that its presence alone is responsible for the durability of one wood beyond another, but it helps. There are other things, however, to consider.

"Woods filled with this substance resist decay because the pores and cells are plugged; air and water are largely excluded, and consequently the threads of fungus, which cause decay, can not readily enter, and if they do enter, the supply of air and water is so limited that decay proceeds slowly.

"It is well known that a white oak fence-post or cross-tie lasts longer than one of red oak. The structures of the two woods are almost identical, but white oak is sealed up, while red oak is open, and the agencies of decay are free to enter.

"The bulletin lists sixteen durable woods, every one of which contains much of the tylose substance; five that are moderately durable, and these are not well supplied with the plugging material; and nineteen which are well known as quickly decaying woods, and they contain little of the material. The durable woods are black locust, catalpa, Osage orange, mulberry, chestnut, black walnut, live oak, sassafras, white oak, post oak, black ash, honey locust, cherry, persimmon, slippery elm, and bur oak.

"Some of the non-durable woods follow: Cottonwood, red gum, maple, white ash, beech, cucumber, black gum, basswood, buckeye, sycamore, aspen, and willow. It is not claimed that the presence or absence of tyloses alone is sufficient to preserve wood or to permit its speedy decay; but the evidence clearly shows the tendency of its influence. This element has not, heretofore, been much discust by those who have written of wood decay and durability."

Timber engineers who inject creosote and other substances into wood to retard decay long ago made lists of species that were hard to treat, and others which were easy. The preservative fluids, we are told, penetrate certain woods to a considerable depth when moderate pressure is applied; while others are almost impervious, no matter how great the pressure. Those hardest to penetrate by preservative fluids are those best supplied with tyloses. This throws a new light on the subject. To quote further:

"Some woods are so filled with solid deposits in the heartwood that fluids can not be forced in, and such are hard to treat, whether they contain tyloses or not; but there are others where the difficulty of penetration seems largely due to the presence of the tyloses substance. This is often seen in sapwood where chemical deposits, due to the aging of the tree, are yet slight. It was formerly quite generally believed that tyloses were confined to heartwood; but the investigations have proved that they occur in the sapwood also, even to the inner layer of bark, and therefore are an important factor to consider by those who give timber preservative treatment.

"Millions, perhaps billions, of feet of logs have been lost by sinking in rivers and lakes while on their way from the forest to the mill. Nobody then thought anything about tyloses in the logs; but it has been shown that those most abundantly supplied (hardwoods especially) float longest. The water is hindered from penetrating the cells and pores and filling the cavities. The author's experiments showed that woods in which tyloses were few or wholly lacking invariably sank before those containing abundant tyloses. A piece of black locust heartwood floated forty-six days while dogwood and persimmon sank in eighteen hours.

"Hardwoods are most affected by this substance. The softwoods contain little of it, for the probable reason that they have no pores, which are the usual places where the growths are developed."

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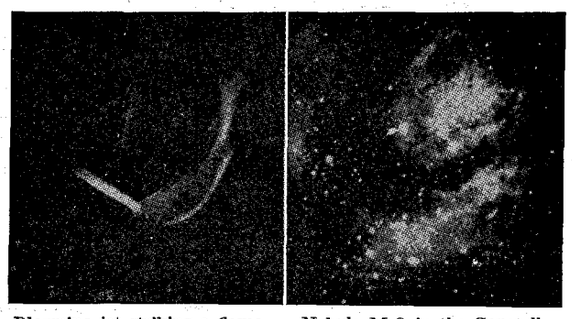
WORLD-BIRTH BY EXPLOSION

THE FIRST EVENT in the birth and development of a celestial body is an explosion—such a phenomenon as we may see daily in the nebulæ, with their vast spiral whirls. These forms, to be sure, persist for a lifetime, and there may be difficulty in referring them to explosive action, using



Blowpipe jet striking a flame. Nebula M 8 in the Constellation Sagittarius.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPARISON OF NEBULAR AND BLOWPIPE COMBUSTION.

the word in its ordinary sense. Dr. J. Meunier, a Parisian chemist, in a lecture before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, on "A Photographic Study of the Flames of the Nebulæ," assures us that certain astronomical disturbances may really be explosions and yet may last for years, the mass of gas through which they are propagated being so vast that even great speed will not carry them quickly from one end to the other. The nebulæ, Dr. Meunier is sure, are gaseous masses in a state of explosion or violent combustion; and this combustion is the first stage in an evolutionary process that will ultimately form a planet like our earth. Dr. Meunier relies chiefly on the comparison of photographs, some of which are reproduced herewith. To critics who are unwilling to admit that such an apparently stable form as that of a nebula can be that of an explosion actually proceeding before our eyes, he replies:

"It has been objected that an explosion is practically instantaneous; how, then, can its phenomena persist so long in a nebula? This objection depends on an inexact idea; an explosion is rapid, but not instantaneous. The explosion that I obtain with my tube lasts a few tenths of a second. The explosions that occur in the course of great fires—oil-wells, for instance—may last several minutes. There are in the solar system explosions that last several days—explosions of solar protuberances or of comets, and I am fortunately able, thanks to Mr. Quénisset, the learned and able astronomer of the Juvisy Observatory, to show you a cometary phenomenon whose duration is easy to measure approximately. It took place in Morehouse's comet, which appeared during the autumn of 1908. On October 15, there took place in this body, an explosion that was photographed at 9 P.M. shortly after its beginning. By attentive examination cyclonic whirls may be seen in it, and these same spirals can be recognized on subsequent photographs. Quénisset has found that the speed of displacement of the masses of gas reached 30 to 40 miles per second in certain places. The comet was at the distance of about one astronomic unit; that is to say, at the distance of the earth from the sun, which is traversed by light in eight minutes. The distance of a light-year is 65.7 times as great; consequently an explosion having the same apparent magnitude as that of the Morehouse comet, at the distance of one light-year, would last 131,400 days, or 360 years. Now astronomers think that the nearest nebulæ are distant from us by a great number of light-years. Divide by 10, or even 100, and there will remain to us, to explain the apparent permanence of the nebular explosions, a very respectable number of years."

Nebulæ, the writer concludes, are purely phenomena of explosion and flame, assuming generally a spiral form. The fact that these spirals retain their form for a long time is no evidence that they are not due to a cause that is primarily explosive. What happens after the explosion? Says the writer:

"After this, the stars undergo incandescent combustion on their surfaces, and when this has been extinguished for lack of fuel, cooling and condensation result, as on our own earth, giving rise to mineral and organic products, with all their marvels.

"Stars, then, are formed under the influence of the phenomena of combustion, and evolve after these phenomena, quite like living creatures; for, in fact, our own lives are nothing, from the physiologic point of view, but the result of combustion that begins in the lungs and takes place in the tissues.

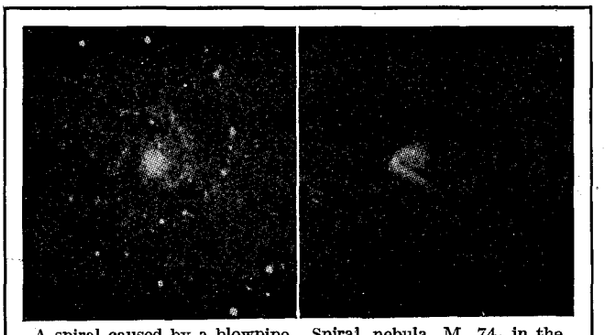
"We thus reach the conclusion, which no one will be able to deny, that the properties of matter in the celestial spaces are the same as those continually in evidence on our own planet."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN THE WATER

ONE of the most familiar features of the news from watering-places at this season every year is the report of some young, strong, and vigorous person, apparently in perfect health, who has gone into the water and suddenly sunk before aid could be given. Various surmises to explain such a death are offered—heart-failure, a stroke of apoplexy due to excessive fatigue or violent change of temperature, or going in before digestion is complete. These theories are not very plausible, according to *La Revue* (Paris, June 1), since autopsy rarely reveals heart trouble, especially if the victim was young, vigorous, and able to swim. A different explanation is offered by a German authority, Dr. Güttlich, of Frankfort, who has made a study of the subject. Says *La Revue:*

"Dr. Güttlich, an attaché of a Frankfort hospital, and a member of the staff of a well-known medical journal, thinks that we must seek the explanation in the condition of the vestibule of the internal ear, whose troubles provoke deafness and nystagmus. These phenomena present themselves in certain subjects who have a lesion in the membrane of the tympanum, and cold water thus penetrates the ear. Sudden deaths are caused by these alternations in the apparatus of the vestibule. Moreover, in many persons this pierced condition has existed since a very tender age without their having been aware of it. Thus a sudden plunge may cause a disturbance of the auditory organ. The cold water rushing suddenly into the cavity of the ear may fatally affect either stomach or brain. It follows that to have the stomach full when he enters the water is dangerous for the bather.

"Dr. Güttlich advises those whose tympanum is imperfect to



A spiral caused by a blowpipe jet in a flame. Spiral nebula M 74 in the Constellation Pisces.

WHIRLING SPIRALS—CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL.

plug the ears with cotton. This prevention should be taken particularly when diving."

It may be added that it would be wise for all persons who are conscious of any defect in hearing, or who suffered in childhood from such a disease as scarlet fever, to have the ears examined by a competent aurist, so as to be informed whether the tympanum is still perfect.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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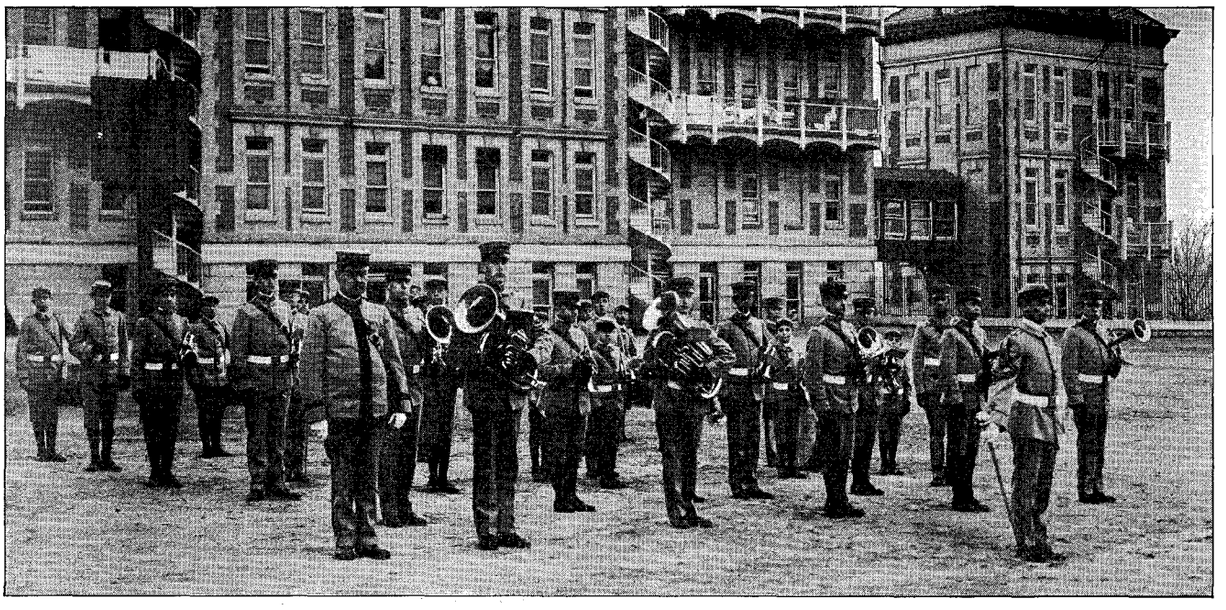

A DEAF BAND THAT PLAYS FOR THE DEAF.

The pupils of the New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb have a band made up from their own number. They "rise in the morning to the call of fife and drum; led by the band, they march to their meals and to school in perfect step and time." Tho they do not hear the music with their ears, they feel it through their whole being.

MUSIC FOR THE DEAF

THE IDEA of musical training for the deaf may seem absurd, but experience has shown it to be possible and useful. Enoch Henry Currier, principal of the New York Institution, who has given much study and experiment to this subject, said at a conference of superintendents and principals held during the summer of 1913 that he regarded music as a more important factor in the education of deaf children than of hearing children. Edward Allen Fay writes on this subject in the last Report of the United States Commissioner of Education. The following quotations are from a reprint in the columns of *The Volta Review* (Washington). Says Mr. Fay:

"Mr. Currier's attention was first attracted to the possibility of musical training for the deaf by observing that the children in his school liked to beat against a wall or other solid with a club. 'A boy would stand and pound by the half hour on a brick wall. It was not done once or twice, but was a habitual practise.' Inquiring of the children why they did that, he was told that the resultant sensations 'gave pleasure and enlivened the body.' He concluded that music might be used to advantage in stimulating the deaf to greater activity.

"First he introduced the drum as an aid to the military drill, for the New York Institution has been organized upon a military basis for many years, and its pupils have attained a high degree of excellence in drill. He found that the marching and manual of arms improved very much when the drummer was 'hurling sound-waves against the battalion.' Next he added fifes and then bugles, until now he has a trained band of between 40 and 50 members composed entirely of pupils of the school. In the band are 16 pieces—5 B-flat cornets, 3 E-flat alto horns, 1 B-flat tenor, 1 B-flat barytone, 2 E-flat basses, 1 trombone, 1 snare drum, 1 pair of cymbals, and 1 bass drum. The repertoire includes 185 selections. The execution of the band is so good that it is often invited to participate in high-grade concerts given by hearing musicians in New York City.

"The pupils in the New York school 'rise in the morning to the call of fife and drum; led by the band, they march to their meals and to school in perfect step and time.' When the band plays they crowd around it just as hearing persons assemble around a body of musical performers. They do not hear the music in the ordinary meaning of the word; they receive no more sensation through the auditory apparatus than through other parts of the body; but, as Mr. Currier says, their entire system responds to the series of harmonious sound-waves. He finds that, as the effect of the sound-waves, 'the minds of the pupils become more alert; they become more ready to take initiative action; they get out from that dormancy which is peculiar to any person who lacks the stirring up that comes from the hurling of sound-waves against him.'

"In some other schools for the deaf the piano is used as an aid in teaching speech. With their hands resting upon the piano, the pupils note the length of vibrations when chords are struck, the volume of tone, and, to a certain degree, the relative pitch. Mrs. Sarah A. Jordan Monro, a successful trainer of teachers of the deaf in Boston, regards the piano as 'very valuable in leading deaf pupils so to concentrate thought upon vibrations and their meaning that the organs of speech are left as free as those of hearing children, and are thus in a condition for a natural use. Unfettered muscles and their unconscious freedom of action thus give to speech the beauty of definiteness without force and fluency without laxity.'"

Under the leadership of Miss Sarah Harvey Porter, an instructor in the normal department of Gallaudet College, a society of teachers of the deaf was formed last year, Mr. Fay tells us, for the study of the psychological effect of musical vibrations upon the deaf.

THE COST OF NOISE—In a recent conversation reported in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, July), the superintendent of a large stamp-mill made the observation that "noise costs money." The reporter goes on to say:

"We have been discussing the use of stamps as crushing-machines and the comparative merits of various devices for crushing ore. One of the arguments advanced by this superintendent against the use of stamps was the tremendous and never-ending noise produced by the falling weights. In his opinion the din was responsible for many misunderstood directions and orders to employees, resulting in confusion, loss of time, and expensive mistakes. The point is readily perceived. The average mill employee is anxious to give the impression that he understands the boss's orders, and rather than ask a question for further information he will sometimes pretend to understand and then go and seek advice from a fellow workman. The order may be wrongly executed or not at all. The noise of the stamps contributes greatly to this condition, makes it difficult to give and receive orders, and undoubtedly causes many mistakes. The cost of noise may not be estimated exactly, but it is a real factor."

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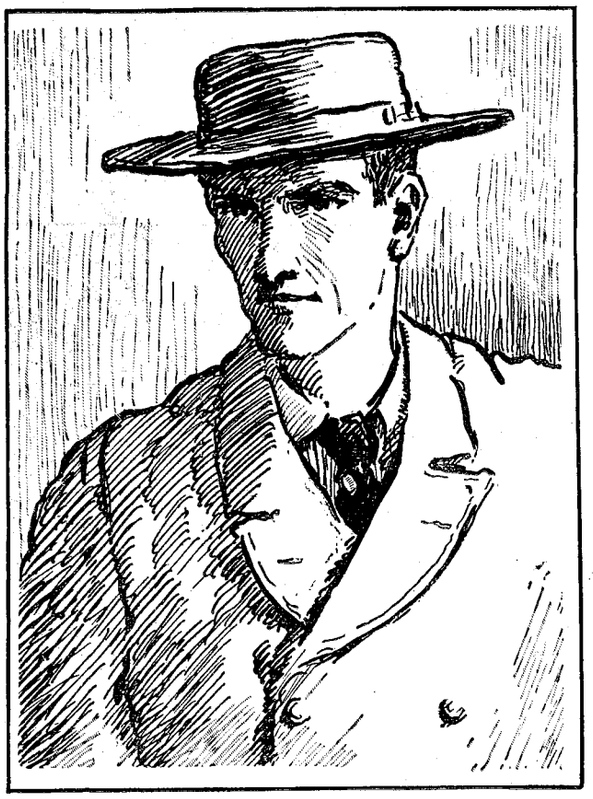
LETTERS AND ART

IRELAND'S MOST DISTINCTIVE PAINTER

SOMETHING of the same service that Goya did for Spain is being done for Ireland by Jack B. Yeats. Thus the Irish writer, Mr. Padraic Colum, speaks of Yeats's drawings of Irish national types, drawings that "no one who wishes to understand Ireland can overlook." The artist bears the same name as his father, Mr. John B. Yeats, who is "himself in the foremost rank of Irish painters." The father, Mr. Colum observes, deserves well of his country, for "he has endowed it with genius." The significance of the speech is enhanced when an Irishman, not the most lenient of his countrymen's



From "T. P.'s Weekly."

THE GOYA OF IRELAND.

Mr. Jack Yeats here gives his own idea of himself. An Irish poet says no painter knows Ireland so well.

critics, speaks thus of another Irishman. Moreover, "his eldest son is Ireland's greatest poet, and his youngest is Ireland's most distinctive painter." The daughters of the family also are contributing to Ireland's fame, for at the Cuala Press in Dundrum they "print fine books beautifully." They also issue a small monthly of four pages called *A Broadside*, and here the pictures of Irish life done by Jack Yeats appear. "No other painter knows Ireland so well," says Mr. Colum, in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London):

"One might take a stranger into a gallery of his pictures, or show him a collection of the double sheets he issues monthly, or open the book of drawings that Messrs. Maunsel have published, and say with conviction, 'This is Ireland.' And if it is an Irishman who shows it he might well feel proud of the pageant. There is no lack of vitality in these people of the West of Ireland. They are daring, exuberant, aristocratic. Above all, they are youthful. Jack Yeats reveals Ireland's most significant secret—the secret that has not been disclosed in political debates nor revealed to special correspondents—the secret that the Irish are a youthful people like the fresh peasant communities of Servia and Bulgaria. Like the Balkan countries, Ireland stands outside declining Europe—outside the great tired States that Mr. Chesterton has spoken of as 'Byzantium of the West.' Because they are youthful, Romance makes them hold their heads high and put extravagance into their movements, their gestures, their speech.

"I do not think that Jack Yeats ever reads a book that a boy would find tedious. The people he knows are boxers and sailors, clowns and circus people. His own literary productions have titles that would arouse the imagination of any boy—'James Flaunty, or the Terror of the Western Seas,' 'The Scourge of the Gulph,' 'The Treasure of the Garden.' The speech he puts into the mouths of his characters are in the right vein: 'Then,' says *Flaunty*—'then you are in earnest—this is to be a crushing blow?' 'Ay,' says the Lieutenant, 'a crusher; every gun double-shotted, every man full of fight. We have a crew, *Mr. Flaunty*—ah, such a crew! The cream of fighting men, picked from four frigates on these coasts. Not boys, you understand me, but toughened men. Men who have hung by Scraw Wallaw—the shaking scraw that hangs o'er the mouth of Hell—and come back again.' Superficially, no two contemporaries could be greater contrasts than the poet and the painter, W. B. and Jack B. Yeats—one noticeable in the street for a personality that dress, manner, and carriage make more remarkable, the other reserved and curiously observant, like a sailor or a rancher, one turning everything into intellectual terms and speaking constantly of art, the other turning everything into terms of life and speaking little of anything else."

George Moore is quoted as saying that "Synge in a literary salon and Jack Yeats in the National Gallery are hardly imaginable figures, and that they were alike in being artists who cared less about art than about life." They were close friends during the lifetime of the man now counted Ireland's foremost dramatist, and will be always associated, since two of Synge's books on Ireland have illustrations by Jack Yeats. His work is another testimony to the accuracy of Synge's observation about which so much controversy has been waged. We read:

"Romance is present in nearly all his pictures. A few of the figures are untouched by it, but they are the damned souls. Look at the young man he calls *The Squireen!* He has been taught to despise the romance of his countryside—the romance that makes yonder farmer stride his horse as if it were the magic steed of the folk-tale. And observe *The Minor Official*, who crosses the street of the country town with such desperate hurry! Unfortunate man! The struggle to gain and to keep that minor appointment has worn away in him the romance that flares up in *The Barrel Man*—that disreputable creature who lets sticks be flung at him, three for a penny. And look at the cunning book-makers at the country races! They have perverted the romance that makes the amateur jockey face for the winning-post as if his mount was one of the steeds of Cuchulain. But such unhappy creatures are not frequent in Jack Yeats's gallery. He prefers to give us the Aran Islander standing arrogantly on Galway Quay, the group of country men clutching their sticks as the barefoot stroller sings a lament for men who have died for 'The Cause,' sailors ashore rolling toward a low and lighted house, or a tinker sending vigorous curses down the road.

"A stranger might ask was there not something extravagant in these pictures. Do the horses really prance with such exuberance? Is there so much sombrero in the hats the peasants wear? Do scrubby fellows tell across counters to stolid shopkeepers such extravagant falsehoods—'Nine years on the plains of Arabia and the battle-fields of Europe'?

"Yes, in the West of Ireland there is an extravagance of movement, of gesture, of words. I open a Connaught newspaper and find denunciation given in this measure: 'I know that in

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Ireland of to-day we have tyrants as unscrupulous, cruel, and murderous as ever Turk, Bulgarian, or Mexican could be; monsters who, if they dared, would, out of sheer fiendish delight, crucify the father on one side of the cross and the mother on the other, and to glut their appetites would gouge out the eyes, tear off the nose, cut out the tongue, pluck off the ears, split open the breast to watch the heart beating—tyrants who would be capable of any atrocity, any enormity, any barbarity—creatures to whom crucifixion would be nothing more than anteprandial recreation.' The extravagance that is behind a statement like that Jack Yeats puts into movement and gesture."

A MORIBUND PROFESSION

IF the war correspondent is not dead he must be described as moribund. His case is not one of inanition; he is as anxious as ever to live, but he has been almost literally "put out of business." Censorship has become so stringent that, as the New York *Evening Post* points out, "the days of Forbes and Burleigh, not to go back of 'Bull Run' Russell, are gone." This editorial continues:

"Never again will army commanders give a free run of their headquarters to 'chiels' taking notes to be incontinently printed. The change from the old times, for which the reasons are obvious, has been slow in coming, but is now almost complete. Grim soldiers like Kitchener never had any love for newspaper correspondents, tho he was forced to tolerate such a man as G. W. Steevens both in the Sudan campaign and in the South African. Our own war with Spain showed a relapse from the growing practise, and seemed, as everybody remembers, to be waged by and for the newspapers. The Japanese, in their war with Russia, kept the correspondents at a safe and inglorious distance; and by the time the last Balkan War came along, the shut-down was complete. The military argument for it is convincing. In informing the public, the newspaper informs the enemy; consequently nothing must be published until long after the event, and then only in a form agreeable to the army authorities. This may seem hard on the press, and also on a news-eager public, but it is war."

For all this the newspapers are using titanic efforts to get news, and mobilization of their forces began as soon as military activities began. *The Writer and Publisher and Journalist* (New York) reviews the first week's sources of our war news:

"The strictness of the military censorship is shown by delays in sending and deletions in all dispatches from Austria. Martin H. Donohue, correspondent of the New York *Times* and the London *Chronicle* at Semlin, who sent the first and only telegram outside the official reports of the bombardment of Belgrade by Austrian troops, has been expelled from that city by the Austrian military authorities, together with other correspondents there.

"The New York *Times* correspondent tried to file a telegram from Berlin to Carlsbad, but the German telegraph authorities refused to accept the message, saying it would get there much quicker if sent by mail.

"Both the Associated Press and the United Press have already covered by correspondents the important strategic points in the Austro-Servian struggle, but are depending upon their regular correspondents at the various capitals for news from diplomatic centers.

"At the Associated Press offices it was stated that more than 15,000 words of cable news skeletonized, but not in code, had been received in twenty-four hours. Only official news comes from Austria, but to reach Servia a most circuitous cable route had to be resorted to, at great expense. The International News Service received over 8,000 words by cable on Wednesday night.

"The International News Service was fortunate in the presence in London during the past week of Bradford Merrill, publisher of the New York *American*, and R. A. Farrelly, general manager of the service. They are now directing the distribution of correspondents at important points. J. L. Eddy, for three years head of the European bureau, is in charge here.

"Orton W. Tewson, who is in charge of the London bureau, is now in general charge of news from the sovereign capitals. He is considered one of the best-equipped war and diplomatic correspondents on the continent. News from Berlin is under the watchful eye of A. C. Wilkie, and the French capital is covered by C. F. Bertelli, formerly of the Paris *Temps*. In Vienna, Dr. A. Lippe, is in charge, and at St. Petersburg, Catherine Kolb, the only woman on the foreign staff, is sending news from the Imperial Court.

"The *Sun* News Service, which exchanges news with the London *Daily Chronicle*, has at its correspondent in Vienna, Dr. E. J. Dillon, one of the best-known journalists among the chancelleries of Europe.

"Charles Hodson, who served as correspondent for the Central News, both in the Balkan War and in the war between Italy and Turkey, left London on Saturday for Servia, where he will represent the Central News of America and the Central News, Ltd., of London.

"Mr. Hodson is well equipped for the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as a war correspondent. He fought through the Boer War as a member of the Imperial Yeomanry and received favorable mention several times for his gallantry in the field. London and other Continental correspondents of the Central News will cover other important points as they arise."

From "The Broadside," Dundrum.

THE TATTOOER'S SHOP.

A bit of life caught by Jack Yeats along the quays of Dublin.

At the outset the war correspondent is a "clipt daisy," says a London dispatch to the New York *Herald*. The general attitude of newspapers is thus reviewed:

"Several London newspapers sent representatives to be with the Austrian Army. The *Chronicle's* correspondent lasted for two days and was expelled. The *Telegraph's* correspondent managed to get to Semlin, only to be told to pack back to Vienna.

"*The Express* failed to get a man there because of discouraging reports of the difficulties placed in the way of reporters, and is holding its principal correspondent at Athens. After the experience of the Balkan War, newspapers hesitate about entering on any extensive arrangements to send their men into the field.

"One New York newspaper expended £50,000 ($250,000) in the Balkan War, but got nothing in return. Hence it is highly probable that if a general war occurs little effort will be made to 'cover' it in the usual way. A censorship for most newspapers has already been established in Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other capitals.

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"Even at the capitals of Europe correspondents are practically useless. One proprietor said to me last night:

"'I have a good man in Berlin, but all he has done has been to telegraph for gold.'

"'I think generally the London newspapers will husband their resources for the present,' another said. 'Newspapers that send their special correspondents into the field will court bankruptcy. They will expend large sums and get no returns.'"

A HUNDRED YEARS OF "WAVERLEY"

THE CENTENARY OF A BOOK is something not commonly observed. On July 7 was passed the first hundred years of Scott's "Waverley," and while its survival for a century proves it a classic, some doubt if it has much longer to live in popular interest. "The art of fiction has changed and is changing, and particularly in the realm of the historical novel," says the London *Morning Post*, and while it is true that "Sir Walter's contemporary popularity was immense and unprecedented, to-day it is waning fast." In fact, *The Post* doubts "whether the average young person of the present, given a volume of Scott, would ever survive reading the initial chapters, except in rare instances." The reason for this is that "Scott, whatever his greatness, was essentially a leisurely writer," and "understood nothing of the feverish fretfulness of these later days and their perpetual craving for crazy excitement." He is called "dull" by many, but, replies this critic:

"Not a few of us are thankful for such dulness, for it is the inevitable dulness of Nature, the dulness of winds and the sun, the dulness of one's friends, the dulness of every-day life. Ever and anon, like them, it has its gleams of warmth and exhilaration, and at such times one thinks that the most negligent of readers must be fascinated. It has also its easy and quiet movements, but these are equally necessary and productive of that air of sanity and well-rounded repose which marks the great masters of all ages.

"Scott saw life steadily, and saw it whole. Not unconscious of his excellence, he could say with some truth: 'The volume which this author has studied is the great book of Nature.' The characters of Shakespeare himself are hardly more perfect men and women as they live and move than those masterly creations *Caleb Balderstone*, *Bailie Nichol Jarvie*, *Dandie Dinmont*, *Dominie Sampson*, *Mr. Oldbuck*, *Cuddie Headrigg*, or, to take the female characters, *Jennie Deans*, *Di Vernon*, *Rose Bradwardine*, and *Lady Margaret Bellenden*. Carlyle, in a peevish, unworthy essay, denied him 'greatness' because he had no definite message to deliver, and urged that he imitated the surface of life. But that unhappy critic was at pains to add: 'Be this as it may, surely since Shakespeare's time there has been no great speaker so unconscious of an aim in speaking as Walter Scott.' The great novelist reminds us irresistibly of Shakespeare. He, too, has fallen on evil days and evil tongues, and has been consigned to the limbo of the great but unknown. The octology of Stuart romance beginning with 'Waverley' is as intrinsically great an achievement as the dramatist's triple monument to the Lancastrians. And, like Shakespeare again, Scott put the man before the writer. That is the secret of genius. . . . . .

"There is a vividness, a *vraisemblance*, about the 'Waverley Novels' which is above niggling particularizations. It was the work of Thackeray, Macaulay, and Charles Reade to study and ransack the musty pages of the past. For Scott there was no such laborious lucubration. Perhaps his methods of composition most nearly resembled Shakespeare's in their extempore effusiveness and unfailing reliance on a teeming imagination and a marvelously sympathetic sensibility. And again, like the master, Scott was impersonal, impartial, sketching on a wide canvas, and ready, as are few writers of his class, to sacrifice mere accuracy for lasting vital truth."

As a literary curiosity the London *Nation* brings forward a criticism written for *The Feast of Reason*, a weekly London paper, soon after the anonymous book appeared in 1814. It illustrates the extraordinary unreason of the reviewing of that and a later period which fell foul of nearly every great name on the calendar of literary achievement. The writer starts out with a half-hearted praise of Scott and goes on to the author of "Waverley," whom he takes to be one of Scott's imitators.

"Mr. Scott is a poet. He is known to the world by the 'Lay,' 'Marmion,' and 'The Lady of the Lake.' So far as we are aware, beyond a few critical essays, he has published nothing in prose. His facility in riming probably makes poetry an easier medium for the expression of his imagination. But with his imitators the case is different. The latest and most flagrant instance comes to us in the shape of a three-volume novel, entitled 'Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since' (Constable). The authorship is concealed, and it appears to afford subject for wide conjecture. Probably the excitement of mystery lies at the root of the incredible accounts we hear of the novel's popularity. For when we are informed that 1,000 copies have already been sold in five weeks, during the present 'dead season,' and that 2,000, or even 4,000, more are being prepared to meet the insane demand, we are almost driven to despair of public taste and the appreciation of sound literature.

"The style is so lax as to be at times ungrammatical. The last two volumes especially, tho less unbearable in their boredom than the first, display evidences of a careless speed that almost amounts to insolence. A 'running pen' is all very well, but what can be said for a pen that stumbles and flounders through page after page in its attempt at a gallop? We do not deny that this much-applauded, but none the less uninspiring, imitator (who often strikes us as being a female) may plead the excuse of Mr. Scott's own dangerous, tho not fatal, facility. But in this writer the haphazard fluency is mingled with a stilted pretension, that only increases the offense, and is rarely to be detected in the poems of his model. This pretentiousness is repeatedly seen in such circumlocutions for very simple affairs as 'The female empire of the tea-table,' or 'A situation of all others the most interesting to a husband,' which is the author's manner of saying motherhood. . . . . .

"Nor is it only a turgid and slipshod style that offends us. Form and arrangement combine to make the narrative intolerably tedious. We admit there are two passages of comparative interest: one an account of the battle of Prestonpans; the other a description of the last hours of one of the Northern rebels and malefactors who were deservedly executed at Carlisle after the Pretender's collapse. Here we attribute the interest to the subject rather than the author's skill, for even Grub Street could hardly fail of creating interest in an execution or a fight. But the possible effect of such passages is ruined by their juxtaposition with lengthy dissertations upon such subjects as 'Romeo and Juliet,' or with the unutterable boredom of a Scottish pedant, called the *Baron of Bradwardine*, whose tedious conversation is scattered throughout the three volumes as comic relief. Perhaps we must forgive it, for North of the Tweed this sort of thing appears to be the substitute for gaiety, and certainly any reader who has toiled through the weary chapters of introduction deserves all the relief he can get. But when we put all these errors of style and method together, we are astounded at the complacency of a public in which even one thousand nominally educated people can be found to advance a considerable sum for such a production."

With a certain irritation against things because they are Scotch this writer entered "a protest against the whole subject of such a book and the whole school to which it belongs." His irritation is amusing at this late day:

"We object to this onset of barbarism. We are sated with these unbreeched savages, their claymores and their shields. We are sick to death of mountain fastnesses, stupendous rocks, roaring torrents, and shaggy woods. We regard with the utmost apprehension the fictitious revival of 'Gray Specters,' 'Ghostly Visitants,' 'Ladies of Faery,' and all the other trumpery raked from the Dark Ages. That way the gate of superstition lies, and already we seem to hear the dogs of priestcraft barking upon its threshold. Have we ceased to be rational and cultivated beings that Mr. Scott should thus engage our interest in pibrochs and Lochaber axes? Or that Lord Byron should thus seek to transport us with 'Corsairs' and 'Giaours' and 'Laras,' while 'Childe Harold' sheds over our urbanity the enchantment of a wilderness? These real and original masters of the school we may, perhaps, continue to admire, but their imitators we can no longer tolerate. 'I don't so much mind the assaults of men and noble animals,' said the dying lion, 'but d——n that ass's heel!' That phrase, we confess, very nearly expresses our feeling in regard to the author of 'Waverley.'"

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"DEMOBILIZED" GRAND OPERA

SO FAR we have comforting assurances that America will not be a great economic sufferer in the *débâcle* that seems engulfing Europe. But we can not escape in other ways, and one is pointed out by the New York *Tribune*. "There are threatened deprivations and changes in our lives which such a vast conflict will cause, tho three thousand miles away. For example, what are we to do for tenors and barytones when the grand-opera season opens?" *The Tribune* draws for us a gloomy picture:

"When one listens to the warblings of the sublime 'Caruse' one is apt to forget that this embodiment of a voice is, in another capacity, simply an Italian subject with brains enough to obey orders, shoulders strong enough for the musket and the blanket-roll, and legs sufficiently stout to propel the ensemble. As such he must obey his country's possible summons to mobilization. And the same is true of those other artists, Scotti and Amato and Toscanini, all Italians, and likely to pass the recruiting-officer's inspection. And what is true of the Italian is true of the French and German and Austrian and Russian singers. They are, most of them at any rate, abroad now, and whether their hearts beat with patriotic eagerness for the fray or with regretful trepidation, they must hold themselves in readiness to fight.

"There is, perhaps, a ray of hope for our grand-opera season in Italy's exprest intention of remaining neutral. But neutrality in the midst of such a conflict must be defended. Italy, like Holland and Belgium and Switzerland, will find it necessary to mobilize. Will this mean the drafting of her song-birds? We shall have to wait and see.

"As for Rudolf Berger and Carl Burrian, the Austrians; Reiss, Goritz, Weil, Braun, Hageman, and Morgenstern, the Germans; Gilly, Ananian, and Rothier, from *la belle* France, and Jörn and Didur, the Russians—it looks indeed like the cannon's mouth for most of these gentlemen. Heaven grant they may number among the survivors!"

From "A Broadside," Dundrum.

SCENE AT AN IRISH FAIR.

One of Jack Yeats's pictures of the Irish gleeman, a type that has withstood the changes of time.

The Boston *Transcript* finds it possible to be light-hearted even in the face of calamities and proves its Americanism in being able to joke on the edge of the abyss. The delays imposed upon the opening dramatic season are already a reality, Mr. Charles Frohman announcing considerable modification to his plans. We quote *The Transcript:*

"The crippling of grand opera in America may be one of the minor embarrassments of wide-spread war in Europe. A few years ago, when the Italian conflict in Tripoli began, Mr. Zenatello or his press-agent announced that the tenor of the Boston opera was eagerly awaiting the call to his nation's colors. Fortunately for us, the Italian Government found it possible to extend courtesies to the gentleman which permitted his appearance here as his contract demanded. Doubtless a similar leniency will save us from losing many a Continental voice this winter. It will also save us from the spectacle of Caruso in the ranks, spurring his comrades on to battle with 'See, the Conquering Hero Comes!' or cheering their souls at evening round the camp-fire. Perhaps a certain sensitiveness over such a spectacle is the secret of what holds Italy in check. And yet, what a devastating vocal attack its singer-army might make on some modern Jericho!

"The embarrassment to music in America is likely to be serious enough. Our opera-houses and concert-halls will not close down, as those of Germany and France and Russia will to a great extent. For it is some time before the regular season will be in swing—January before our own opera-house opens—and in spite of the progress of 'militancy' the female contingent is as yet free from military levies. Yet even tho such genuine patriots as Fritz Kreisler do not join their regiments, as the violinists prepared to do when Austria seemed likely to be involved with the Balkans a few years ago, it is not going to be easy for foreign musicians to reach our shores by steamer even if they escape compulsory service. At the present moment the American stage is feeling some doubts over whether the situation of actors and managers now abroad, particularly those in Germany, will not seriously delay the opening of many plays booked for early production. War was once the inspiration of art. From Euripides to Byron, poets served at the front. Nowadays, it seems more likely to be a great benumbing cloud over such forms as opera and drama, where a great organization of effort is imperative."

WORD-SQUEAMISHNESS—Euphemism is the fashion and people object to calling persons and things by their right names, complains the Boston *Herald*. We have grown so sensitive to words that such plain speech as "theft, arson, and murder are disagreeable words; other words long in use and accepted gladly by illustrious writers are thought coarse, unpleasant, low." *The Herald* considers the consequences of our dropping "coffin" and "pauper":

"The specific term 'pauper' is gradually passing out of use in connection with the poor, and there has been a marked change in recent years in the attitude of the state and public toward those who are unable to provide for themselves. . . . . .

"The genteel 'casket' is now used for 'coffin' and the poets stand in need of revision. In 'The Burial of Sir John Moore' we should now read, 'No useless casket enclosed his breast.' In 'Richard III.' there should be the cry: 'Stand back, my lord, and let the casket pass.' In Walt Whitman's burial hymn of Lincoln, this version will be preferred:

> Here, casket that slowly passes,
> I give you my sprig of lilac.

"Fortunately 'coffin' and 'casket' are words of two syllables, each with the accent on the first; but, what is to be done with 'pauper'? Take Nolan's grim poem, for example:

> Rattle his bones over the stones,
> He's only an indigent that nobody owns.

Somehow this does not sound right. 'And sue in *forma pauperis* to God —how will this line be tinkered? Many have committed to memory 'Over the Hill to the Poor House.' 'Over the Hill to the Infirmary' hardly takes the place; 'Over the Hill to the Home for the Aged and Infirm' would be an example of what the French call 'free verse.'"

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

ASKING GOD TO BLESS SLAUGHTER

WHAT has God to do with all the horror that seems opening upon the eyes of an astonished world? It is pointed out in our papers, at least, that three "pietistic Emperors" expect he will work for them, and they have exhorted their subjects to call upon him for aid. "Before establishing hell on earth the pietistic Kings commend their subjects to God," observes the Chicago *Tribune*. What they really do is to "seek the Lord's sanction for the devil's work." Their real words translated into the inevitable facts that they imply are here vividly imagined:

THE PITY OF IT!
"Mobilized."
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

"'And now I commend you to God,' said the Kaiser from his balcony to the people in the street. 'Go to church and kneel before God and pray for his help for our gallant army.'

"Pray that a farmer dragged from a Saxon field shall be speedier with a bayonet thrust than a wine-maker taken from his vines in the Aube; that a Berlin lawyer shall be steadier with the rifle than a Moscow merchant; that a machine gun manned by Heidelberg students shall not jam and that one worked by Paris carpenters shall.

"Pray that a Bavarian hop-grower, armed in a quarrel in which he has no heart, shall outmarch a wheat-grower from Poltava; that Cossacks from the Don shall be lured into barbed-wire entanglements and caught by masked guns; that an innkeeper of Salzburg shall blow the head off a baker from the Loire.

"'Go to church and pray for help'—that the hell shall be hotter in innocent Ardennes than it is in equally innocent Hessen; that it shall be hotter in innocent Kovno than in equally innocent Posen.

"And the pietistic Czar commends his subjects to God that they may have strength of arm in a quarrel they do not understand; that they may inflict more sufferings than they are required to endure and the name of Romanoff be greater than the name of Hohenzollern, that it may be greater than the name of Hapsburg, that its territories shall be wider and the territories of Hohenzollern and the territories of Hapsburg less.

"The pietistic Emperor of Austria commends his subjects to God, to seek divine assistance to crush the peasants of Servia, dragged from the wheat-field when it was ready for the scythe and given to the scythe themselves."

The despair of an indignant and helpless world is found exprest in lines by Clinton Scollard that the New York *Sun* used at the head of its editorial page on Sunday, August 2:

THE RECKONING

What do they reck who sit aloof on thrones,
  Or in the chambered chancelleries apart,
  Playing the game of state with subtle art,
If so be they may win, what wretched groans
Rise from red fields, what unrecorded bones
  Bleach within shallow graves, what bitter smart
  Pierces the widowed or the orphaned heart—
The unhooded horror for which naught atones!

A word, a pen-stroke, and this might not be!
But vengeance, power-lust, festering jealousy
  Triumph, and grim carnage stalks abroad.
Hark! Hear that ominous bugle on the wind!
And they who might have stayed it, shall they find
  No reckoning within the courts of God?

If Divinity enters here, thinks the writer in the Chicago paper, "it comes with a sword to deliver the people from the sword." "It is the twilight of the kings," continues the writer. "The republic marches east in Europe."

"This is, we think, the last call of monarchy upon Divinity when Asmodeus walks in armor. The kings worship Baal and call it God, but out of the sacrifice will come, we think, a resolution firmly taken to have no more wheat-growers and growers of corn, makers of wine, miners and fishers, artizans and traders, sailors and storekeepers offered up with prayer to the Almighty in a feudal slaughter, armed against one another without hate and without cause they know, or, if they knew, would give a penny which way it was determined.

"This is the twilight of the kings. Western Europe of the people may be caught in this *dêbâcle*, but never again. Eastern Europe of the kings will be remade and the name of God shall not give grace to a hundred square miles of broken bodies."

With a more vehement judgment on those who are responsible for the decision of war, the New York *Evening Post* thus treats the case of the "three Kings":

"The human mind cannot yet begin to grasp the consequences. One of them, however, seems plainly written in the book of the future. It is that, after this most awful and most wicked of all wars is over, the power of life and death over millions of men, the right to decree the ruin of industry and commerce and finance, with untold human misery stalking through the land like a plague, will be taken away from three men. No safe prediction of actual results of battle can be made. Dynasties may crumble before all is done; empires change their form of government. But whatever happens, Europe—humanity—will not settle back again into a position enabling three Emperors—one of them senile, another subject to melancholia, and the third often showing signs of disturbed mental balance—to give, on their individual choice or whim, the signal for destruction and massacre."

The New York *Tribune* preaches a lay sermon on the subject of Christianity and war, pointing out that a Christianity which

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would restrain men from engaging in mutual efforts for slaughter has never had a real chance:

"The sudden flaming forth of the war madness in Europe will again raise the question, often discust before, why it is that great nations which acknowledge their allegiance to the Christian religion appear to be absolutely uninfluenced by its teachings. War is contrary to the fundamental ideals of Christianity, which was first proclaimed as a religion of peace and good will among men and whose teachings look to the ultimate gathering together of all mankind in one great human brotherhood ruled by love. Yet the leading Christian nations of the world are preparing to fly at each other's throats just as their remote ancestors, the cave men, might have done. Is not this fact, it may be asked, a serious indictment of Christianity?

"The answer is that the indictment lies not so much against Christianity as against those who profess to accept its teachings and don't even pretend to live up to those teachings in their daily lives. Not only in the matter of war, but in hundreds of other matters, people are every day doing things forbidden by the religious creed they profess; and this fact proves not that their creed is bad or futile, but that average humanity has not yet reached the point where it can obey Christian teachings. As a matter of fact, Christianity has never yet had a fair trial in the world. Its noblest idealisms have always had to be more or less diluted in order to make them acceptable to humanity in the rough.

"Nevertheless, it would imply a very shallow judgment to assert that Christianity has had no influence, even in the case of war. Who shall say that a majority of civilized men and women in the world to-day are not opposed to war? They have no way of expressing themselves; they do not sit in the seats of the mighty. But they are quietly registering their judgment against war as a crime against humanity. And some day, when there shall be ushered in the era of 'sweeter manners, purer laws,' foretold by the poet, the verdict of these plain people will be respected and obeyed by those who will then rule the destinies of the world."

THE JEWS' PLACE IN THE WAR

AMONG the more obvious melancholy features of the European war the peculiar position of the Jew, as certain Hebrew editors note, is characterized by a pathos all its own. His patriotism in "the various countries of his birth or adoption," remarks the St. Louis *Modern View*, impels him to risk life and limb in time of war even tho it means that "Jew will be fighting against Jew." But in a crisis such as the present, says this editor, "even the strong band of union which exists among our people, racially and religiously, is severed," yet he can not repress a feeling of regret that the circumstances oblige "hundreds of thousands of Jews" to march under the standard of their persecutor, Russia. Elsewhere it is different, he explains, and the Jew who falls in battle realizes that he falls for a country which will hold his memory "in grateful remembrance." This is as it should be, we read, because—

"The Jew is an integral part of every nation whose citizenship he enjoys. This he has always felt and always demonstrated. In countries where data are available the war records show it clearly. In Germany, for instance, where the Jew has been permitted to render military service since March 11, 1812, there were 731 Jews and one Jewess, Esther Manuel, in the German Army during the wars of 1813–1815. In the war of 1866 the number of Jewish soldiers in the German Army was 1,025, while the number of Jews serving in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 was 4,492, of which number 448 were killed or wounded and 373 decorated. A similar record is contained in the war annals of other European countries, as France, Austria, and Italy. In the last-named country, where Jewish emancipation dates back only to the year 1848, during the war of 1866, when the entire Jewish population of Italy was 36,000, there were 380 Jews in the army."

In France or in Germany, however, the writer goes on to say, the Jews fight for "the standing and the standards of their respective countries," but, he asks, what are the Jews in the Russian Army fighting for? And he adds:

"If in the armies of the other nations the fear of the soldier will be minimized by the consciousness that, should he fall fighting, his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow countrymen, what is there to allay the fears of the Jewish soldier in the Russian Army, unless, indeed, it be the consciousness that by his death he might help to bring about the defeat of a barbarous and nefarious nation?"

The irony of the situation is also observed by the Chicago *Reform Advocate*, which recommends to our thoughtful consideration the fact that in "one of the warring States," Russia, "there are six millions of men and women who have been reduced to the condition of rightless persons, who must pay for the enjoyment of human rights as if they were privileges granted by a benevolent sovereign to men and women worthy of no consideration, but who will be expected . . . to stand forth and bravely and with enthusiasm fight the cause of the Romanoff dynasty." And the writer continues:

—AND AGAIN THE PITY!

"To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow."

—Weed in the New York *Tribune*.

"They know that they may fight as valiantly as they do who have home and right to fight for, yet from the ranks they may never rise. They know that others of their blood may volunteer, because of their skill and training, won only under difficulties and under the hate of the bureaucracy, to bring healing and life to the broken on the battle-field, but will be answered, as indeed they have been answered before, that Jews are not wanted as physicians. But strangely enough when the call comes they will respond. They responded before when Russia fought its last war. And they will fight again with the strength and fire of their whole makeup, that their land and their armies be not shamed before the world. They will forget how their army, their Cossacks, rode down defenseless men and women and children, will forget Kishineff and the authorities that might have stopt the fearful and unspeakable outrages but held back to let the mob satisfy its brutal thrist, but with a Shma Yisroel and some Russian soldier song they will fight for the glory of the Little Father."

"After all," concludes the writer, "it may be quite useless to argue with the hope of a near solution of war or prejudice."

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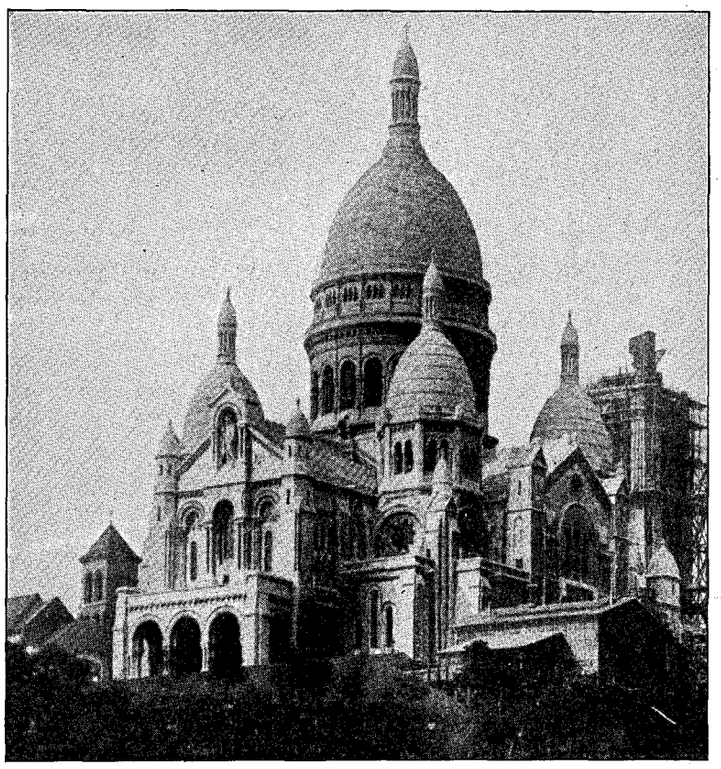
THE ILL OMEN OF SACRÉ CŒUR

WHAT FATALITY overhangs the hill of Montmartre? might be asked at this time, when events seem likely to interfere with the consecration of the Church of the Sacré Cœur. October 17 was the day chosen for this ceremony, and this is thirty-nine years after the beginning of the building. This date is the fête-day of Marie Marguerite, who heard voices commanding her to build a church on the top of Montmartre. Louis XVI. formed in prison the pious intention to carry out the behests of the voices, but the scaffold robbed him of the chance. Napoleon had a more secular idea and proposed building there a temple where each successive peace might be proclaimed, but he never ceased warring. It was the events of 1870–71 that directed the Catholic mind to the project, says a Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. We read further:



WAITING FOR CONSECRATION.

The Cathedral of the Sacré Cœur on Montmartre, Paris, which was begun after the Franco-Prussian war and just ready for consecration.

"Pious people at Poitiers wished to invoke the protection of God by erecting a temple to his worship in Paris. Momentarily allowed to lapse, the idea was taken up by Catholics in Paris. The difficulty was to establish communication with the outside world, for the city was invested. Balloons were tried, the pigeon-post, and even the bribery of secret agents; but all failed, and it was not until the Commune had added its horrors to the war that the enterprise took practical shape.

"The War Minister wanted the site for a fort; but, better inspired, Mgr. Guibert, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, cried: 'Your fort will do no good and may be turned against you. Better build my citadel than yours.' Whether or not he was moved by the argument, the Minister gave up his project, and, on July 23, 1873, the National Assembly authorized the purchase of land for the church and even permitted the Cardinal to proceed by expropriation. The large majority which supported the Bill shows how feeling in Parliament has since changed on questions of Church and State.

"Two years later the first stone was laid with impressive pomp and in the presence of 12,000 persons gathered from all parts of France. Almost inevitably the plan of the architect, which prescribed a Byzantine church, was severely criticized; but it ultimately triumphed. The public saw the folly of attempting to rival the Gothic glories of the thirteenth century by adding Montmartre to the splendid series of Chartres, of Amiens, of Rouen, and Notre Dame.

"Slowly the domes and campanile and the cluster of side chapels arose on the Mount of Martyrs—near, indeed, to the spot where, according to the legend, St. Denis was decapitated and carried his head under his arm as if it had been a crown. Centuries after temples to Mercury and Mars had disappeared, a deaf and almost blind abbess, with the ladies of her Order, was hurried to the guillotine on the tumbrels of the Convention. Mount of Martyrs it was also for two generals shot by Communards while M. Clemenceau was Mayor of Montmartre. The people had dragged guns, for the second time in the history of Paris, up the steep slopes of the hill—the first was on the morrow of the taking of the Bastile, when the mob feared vengeance from the Royalists and the Army at Saint Denis—and the two officers had gone to parley in the name of the Government. In their excitement, the Montmartois slew the emissaries, without the knowledge and in the absence of their youthful mayor.

"On pillars within the sanctuary appear the arms of towns of France which have contributed to the building fund. Each stone may be said to bear the name of some community—a town or village—or of an individual Catholic. Altars to St. Patrick and to St. John the Baptist mark the offerings of Ireland and Canada. Deputies, working men, students, and even schoolboys have their part in the erection of this striking and majestic monument to the Catholic spirit of France."

Only now, after all these years, "is the fair fabric complete enough to be ready for consecration":

"The great bronze doors have lately been put in; the paving is scarcely finished, and some of the altars, bespeaking the devotion of different parts of France, are still unbuilt. In its present state the huge white building, under its imposing dome, has cost £1,600,000. This is precisely the sum which Napoleon proposed to spend on his Temple of Peace. It has been the aim of those who have founded the church to address themselves to all classes of society, and the same spirit prevails today in the great Sunday services, at which from 1,500 to 2,000 men are present in the nave. These worshipers are drawn from every section of the community; Academicians and officers of the Army and Navy sit side by side with artizans, small shopkeepers, and the very poor. The Church of the Sacred Heart has no parish attached to it; it is a place of pilgrimage, and scarcely a day passes without some band of pilgrims climbing the sides of the mount. In the evening, lights glimmer from the summit of the rock upon which is perched this symbol of 'Gallia pœnitens et devota.'

CUTTING OFF DRUGS—A warning as to the drug habit is emphasized by *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) from the episode of the rebellion among the prisoners on Blackwell's Island, New York. The trouble was mainly due to the attempt to cut off supplies of cocain and other dangerous drugs. We read:

"Put together the restraint and essential loneliness of prison life and the opportunity of resort to these drugs, and you have one of the worst possible combinations of opportunity and temptation. We shall never solve the prison problem until we find a way to handle the prisoner as a human being, and to keep his days full of healthful and, if possible, interesting occupation. But the warning of what happens to men in prison through the temptations of cocain and its devilish sisters is a warning also for us outside. Bad as the liquor habit is, the drug habit is more perilous and more easily started by the average man. We must take warning for ourselves, and we must encourage everywhere the suppression of the traffic in these dangerous drugs."

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COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK

Consider it

¶ When you need a shaving stick ask to see Colgate's.

¶ Notice how large it is — that means economy. The pure, wholesome whiteness of the soap and the tinfoil finger-grip mean shaving comfort.

¶ And the nickeled-box (the original one) with its screw top keeps the soap clean and fresh. The last half inch or so you can stick onto the new Stick and so use every bit. The same Comfort and Economy are found also in Colgate's Perfected Shaving Cream and Rapid Shave Powder.

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ACTUAL SIZE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GLIMPSES OF WAR'S BEGINNINGS

WERE the strict European censorship removed, there would doubtless be hundreds of war anecdotes in the news, humorous, farcical, pathetic, and grim. But news has been scarce, and little space has been afforded "color stories" whose only value lay in their human interest. Nevertheless, a few have crept in, here and there, presumably authentic. When the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* turned back at the orders of the German Government, it brought the account of the efforts of startled passengers to induce the captain to proceed, among these the romantic and characteristically American offer to buy the ship and sail it under the American flag. The New York *Tribune's* account of another earlier incident of the same sort is as follows:

The story of the receipt of the wireless message calling the *Friedrich der Grosse* off the seas into the nearest neutral port, which happened to be New York, was told by a prominent Baltimore woman, who, with her husband, was en route to Europe to tour the Continent.

"Friday night," said Mrs. Preston, "at about half past ten, I was sitting in the lounge, playing cards with Mrs. J. Hull Davidson, two German gentlemen, who were passengers, and Captain Fritze, commander of the ship.

"Just when the game was becoming really interesting an orderly, or a ship's officer of some sort, came into the room, saluted the captain, and handed him a marconigram that had just been received by the wireless operator.

"Captain Fritze took it, scanned it closely, then took a book from his pocket and compared the wording of the message with the text. The message was in code and it took him several minutes to decipher it. When he finished he scribbled the actual meaning of the words over the message as it was written, and showed it to the two Germans at our table. All were perturbed and begged to be excused at once. Half an hour later we learned what the message contained."

Half an hour after the vessel reversed her course all the decks were enclosed in canvas, such as is lasht about them in heavy weather; all electric lights were extinguished, and oil-lamps furnished the only illumination about the decks and saloon. In the staterooms there was electricity, but over every port-hole were hung towels and linen. Even the gingham aprons of the stewardesses were used to keep a ray of light from glancing over the water.

"Saturday night we sighted searchlights of two ships, which the officers thought might be English cruisers, up from the West Indies. All that day if any one laughed aloud on the deck he was reprimanded and warned by the officers that the English might hear them.

"The climax came Saturday night, however, when a dance was started in the saloon. When the orchestra was in the midst of a maxixe, which practically every one was indulging in, because we needed some recreation, what did the captain do but stop the music!

"'It might attract the attention of the British,' he explained."

Meanwhile, the great, panic-stricken retreat of the tourists was beginning. The stories of all that they suffered would take much space to tell. To the Europeans, stirred to the depths of their natures by the call to arms, these parasitical creatures, who had come to their countries only to spend money and be idle, were an annoyance and an exasperation. Men, women, and children alike, were given scant courtesy. And, added to these discomforts, they were compelled to suffer, along with their unwilling hosts, the horrors of the universal lapse into semibarbarism. This is concretely illustrated by the following refugee story clipt from *The Tribune:*

Hugh Sutherland, director of the Canadian Northern Railroad, reached here from Bohemia with his nerves somewhat shattered by the arduous journey and the first sight of the horrors of war.

"At a small station near Prague I noticed confusion among the soldiers entraining," he said. "I then saw four Serbs struggling violently against being forced to proceed with their Austrian regiment to fight their fellow Slavs on the Russian frontier. The officer commanding issued a few crisp commands and immediately the wretched four were led away a short distance, lined up and shot to death in plain sight of myself and everybody on the train. The women screamed and fainted, and a terrible uproar ensued, in the midst of which the train was ordered to proceed.

"I was obliged to change from one train to another ten times on Thursday night, traveling to Belgium through Germany, owing to the sudden embarkation of troops, necessitating the turning out of all regular passengers. I passed through a thousand miles of lands rich with harvest, but nobody was working in the fields except here and there a few women and children. The crops are in beautiful condition, but it is impossible to save them now. This loss is terrific."

The temper of the Europeans is shown in the tenor of many dispatches. So slight an encounter as this from the New York *Times* illustrates the French attitude:

Every Frenchman has a calm conviction that the nation is now going to avenge Alsace-Lorraine. An incident that happened to the New York *Times* correspondent illustrates how every man conducts himself. Leaving the American Embassy, the correspondent obtained one of the few remaining cabs. As he entered it a young Frenchman ran up on the opposite side, raised his hand to his hat, and said: "I am arranging my departure. Will you permit me to ride with you?" The correspondent asked what day he would leave. He answered, "Immediately." He remained silent all the way to the Opéra. Asked, "You are confident?"

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Williams'
PATENTED **Holder Top** **Shaving Stick**

This is the box to look for on your druggist's shelves. It contains the stick with the patented Holder Top —the top that gives your fingers a dry, firm grip all the time that you are applying the soothing, refreshing soap. Your appreciation grows bigger as the stick grows smaller.

Send 4 cents in stamps

for a miniature trial package of either Williams' Shaving Stick, Powder or Cream, or 10 cents for Assortment No. 1, containing all three articles.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

he replied, "I am sure—besides, we are not alone."

Alighting at the Opéra, his politeness not failing him, he raised his hat, saying, "Many thanks, monsieur, *au revoir*," and plunged into the entrance to the subway.

The Savannah *News* mentions a more forcible bit of evidence on the other side of the conflict. The story is credited to an Austrian count, sailing for home, to take his part in the war against Servia as lieutenant in a cavalry regiment:

He said that the officers of the Austrian Army "are to be supplied with small vials of poison, which, if they are captured by the Serbs, will be used to destroy themselves rather than undergo the indignities which they will suffer at the hands of their enemies."

Prisoners of war in any country have to undergo some indignities, and it may be that the Austrian officers have cause to dread being captured by the Servians, yet it is recalled that in the recent report of the Carnegie commission that investigated reports of atrocities in the two recent Balkan wars the Servians were much less severely criticized than their Greek allies, or the Bulgarians. There will be many terrible incidents in the Austro-Servian conflict, but it is astonishing that all Austrian officers are supposed to prefer suicide to capture.

In so great a struggle there are many features that do not suggest themselves readily to the average individual. By way of example is this one, wherein we are involved, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* giving it slight mention:

Will the Missouri mule be drafted for service in Europe? Will that patient, oft-maligned beast of burden pull the heavy cannon and keep the commissary department close to the men with appetites, or will the motor take his place?

Across the veldt in South Africa, when Boer met Briton, the Missouri mule patiently pulled the guns and the supply-wagons for each. Buyers hunted the animals out of the pastures of Missouri, and boats waited in Southern ports for railway trains racing to get more mules to the front.

It was the same in the war with Spain, when the Missouri mule was drafted and later distributed over Cuba and Porto Rico, there, beneath the tropical sun, to wear away his days if he escaped the dangers of war.

Raising mules in Missouri is a fine art and is one of the big industries of the State. Whether fate decrees he shall tramp the cotton fields of Georgia, or take service with the armies in lands beyond the sea, the mule assumes his burdens and performs his daily duty. If his master be appreciative he may have pleasant days, but mule history is written mostly in sorrow.

If there be a call from the land of the Slav the Missouri mule will go into new and strange lands. His is ever the duty of bearing burdens for man. In war or peace that duty remains his portion.

One singular glimpse of what such a war

(*Continued on page* 280)

After the Auto Ride

The fine run remains in your memory—the dirt and dust in your hair and skin.
Let the cleaning-up process include a restful shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap.

After Golf and Tennis

Don't forget that your scalp needs exercise, too. Systematic shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap gives your scalp the proper exercise necessary to the continued health of the hair.

For Prickly Heat and Sunburn

and irritations of scalp and skin; soothe by using Packer's Tar Soap.
This mild soap brings speedy relief to itching, chafing and irritations so uncomfortably common in Summer time.

And now the Shampoo

A cooling and refreshing shampoo is particularly grateful in warm weather. After salt water bathing, authorities agree you should shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap.
Three generations of users have found rest and refreshment in

Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

Its use in the bath is attended by healthful cleanliness and followed by sensations of vigor and physical comfort.

Send 10c for sample half-cake, or send 10c for sample bottle of Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed.

THE PACKER MFG. CO.
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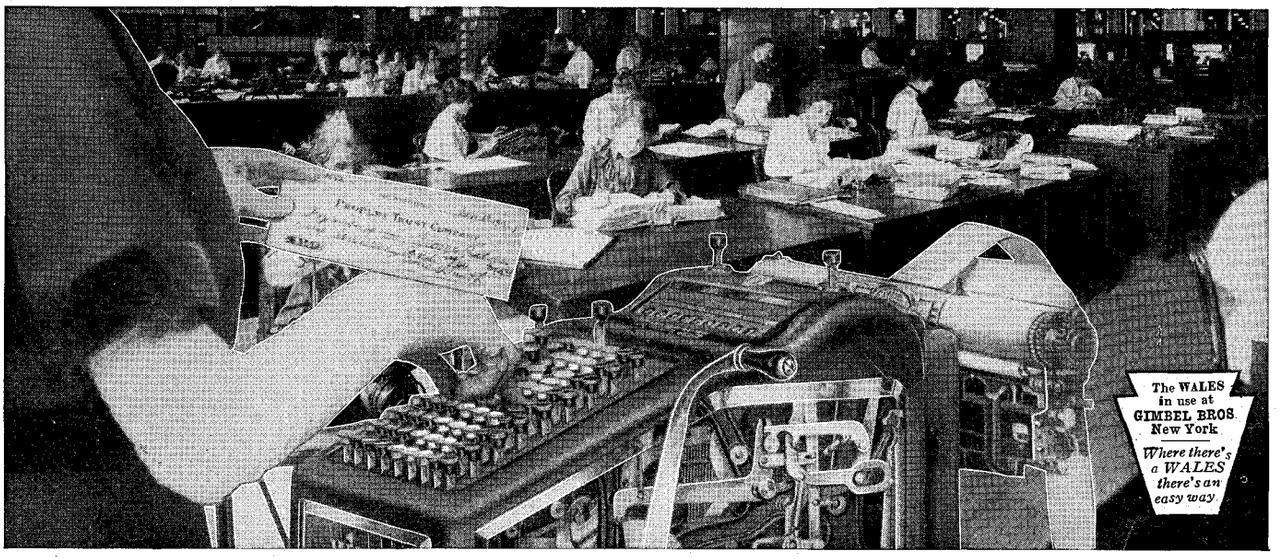

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It asks no share in your profits, but—

It will lighten your work—eliminate worry—and increase your personal efficiency.

It will save you money—prevent mistakes—and banish drudgery for your bookkeepers—by providing endless economies and safeguards in every branch of your bookkeeping work.

It will help you plan more wisely—execute your plans more surely—by making it easy to analyze, classify and properly interpret the mass and maze of detail that confront the manager of every business.

It will cut the cost of doing business—give you better control of your business—and help you make the most of the billion bushel wheat crop and the prosperity our farmer friends are passing on to us.

It will help you do a bigger fall business!

How the WALES cuts bookkeeping costs

The Wales provides a simpler, easier way to extend and check invoices received and rendered, —a surer, shorter method of auditing, recaping and summarizing sales tickets and daily sales—a safer, quicker and more satisfactory method of handling pay-rolls and time-records, customers' statements, deposit slips, general recaps and summaries, trial balances, inventories, fiscal statements and, in fact, every conceivable bookkeeping and accounting process.

It is versatile—adaptable—convenient—easy to operate—sure.

It lists, tabulates, adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, cross foots, performs every commercial computation.

It will pay for itself over and over again in many ways and in many places in your business.

If your business requires special accounting operations there is a special Wales model built to perform those special operations.

No other adding machine ever built—no other office machine of any sort—can possibly offer you such quick, continuous and prolific returns on your investment.

It is the machine that you ought to know about—investigate—try out—NOW—and the coupons below make it easy for you to do so.

The WALES Visible
Adding & Listing Machine

How it lightens the manager's burden

The Wales makes it possible to get an accurate, boiled-down summary of today's business—and to map out *tomorrow's* plans for buying and selling —in time to go home and play with the babies!

It makes it *easy* for a merchant to know what lines are moving, what departments are most active and what each clerk is selling—not approximately or by estimate—but accurately and absolutely.

It makes it easy for both merchant and manufacturer to know what each detail of business is costing,—to detect losses before they grow large and menacing—to save and economize wisely.

It makes it easy for a manager to get his vital facts *daily*—and to classify, tabulate and arrange these facts for more and more scientific buying, selling and cost cutting in *the future*.

By bringing the myriad details of your business into order and proper perspective with little effort on your part—it leaves you mentally free to deal with the larger and more profitable aspects of your business.

It places your business more securely in your grasp.

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—Recaps
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and any other branch of accounting of special interest to you. Use coupon below for convenience.

SPECIAL OFFER TO MERCHANTS:

Our Wales Way Bureau has recently been investigating the time and labor saving methods employed by representative concerns in purchasing and handling stocks of goods, handling and reorganizing sales forces and other preparations for fall and winter selling. The improved facilities for checking invoices of purchases and shipments and for analyzing current and past sales records, made possible by the Wales, was the object of the inquiry, but the information secured is of the utmost practical value to any merchant whether the Wales is used or not.

This timely data will be sent free to any responsible business executive—in the form of booklet, bulletin or special report—who will attach one of the coupons below to his letterhead.

Special data for

—Dept. Stores
—Dry Goods Stores
—Grocery Stores
—Clothing Stores
—Millinery Shops
—Shoe Stores
—Hotels and Restaurants
—Theatres, etc.
—Public Service Corporations

has recently been collected by the **WALES WAY BUREAU,** showing the uses and advantages of the adding machine and will be sent on request—see coupons below.

THE ADDER MACHINE CO., 233 Hoyt St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

This coupon brings free literature:

Check which to send you here { ( ) Wales Way Bulletins of interest to you ( ) Booklets describing the Wales Visible

State nature of business here { .....

Then cut off coupon, pencil with your name or initials, attach to your letterhead and mail to—INQUIRY DIVISION, The Adder Machine Co., 233 Hoyt Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WALES

This coupon brings special analysis of adding machine applications to your particular business:

State nature of business here { .....

Then cut out—pin to your letterhead—and mail to THE WALES WAY BUREAU, c/o. The Adder Machine Co., 233 Hoyt Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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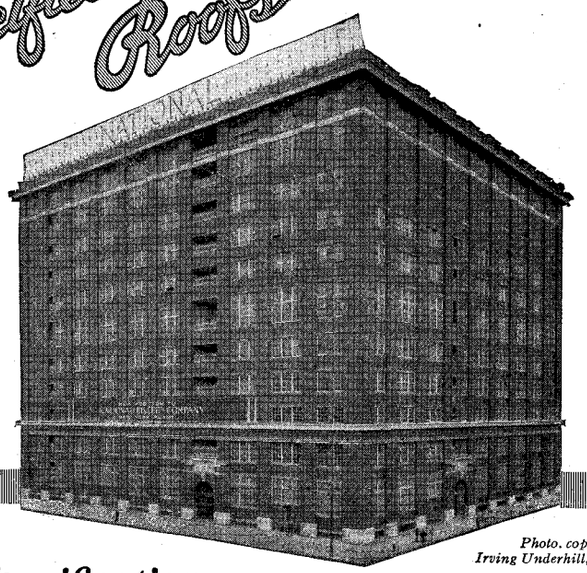
Barrett Specification Roofs



Owner, National Biscuit Company, New York City
Architect, A. G. Zimmerman, 11 East 24th Street, New York City
General Contractor, Cauldwell-Wingate Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Roofing Contractor, Tuttle Roofing Company, 522 E. 20th St., New York City
Waterproofing Contractor, Germania Roofing Company, 26 Sullivan Street, New York City

Photo. copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

A Barrett Specification Roof was put on this building because—

The architect knew all about the different types of roofing and further knew that the National Biscuit Company were mighty particular people.

They had a big plant and they wanted it covered with a roofing that would give *long service at a low cost.*

Under such conditions the architect knew there was only one choice, namely: a Barrett Specification Roof, because it gives longer service at a lower *unit cost* (the cost per square foot per year of service) than any other roofing he could specify.

This building is now covered with a Barrett Specification Roof and it will probably last twenty years or more with *no maintenance cost.* Many such roofs have lasted thirty years.

Every permanent building, whether large or small, should carry a Barrett Specification Roof because that means the most economical roof, and one that will be free from leaks and maintenance.

Ask any first-class architect regarding this proposition and he will verify all of the foregoing statements.

Copy of The Barrett Specification with roofing diagram mailed free on request.

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.
If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:
ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Birmingham Kansas City Minneapolis Seattle

TRADE B MARK

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Ltd.: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

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High grade 500 gal. Cypress Tank and 20 ft. Steel Tower like cut.
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By order of United States Government (Navy Department).
Memorial Tablets
Are being cast of bronze recovered from
Wreck of U. S. S. Maine
By Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry, 538 West 27th St., New York
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

FORD OWNERS
Send for this free book

Write for a free copy of our Booklet B, describing Ford magneto and ignition troubles and remedies. It shows the importance of knowing the strength of the magneto, as indicated by

The Hoyt Magnetometer

If your Ford is not as lively and responsive as it was when new, the reason is probably poor combustion caused by a weak magneto. The magnetometer pays for itself through increased efficiency and gasoline saved. It costs only $4.00 at garages or hardware stores.
HOYT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT WORKS
—PENACOOK, N. H.—

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 278)

as this can mean in Europe, where the nations have stood shoulder to shoulder for so long, is given by a New York *American* Paris dispatch. In Paris were many thousands of Germans, engaged in industry and commerce, for the most part long resident, and on terms of intimacy and friendship with the French people. All their interests lay in France, yet at the call of the Kaiser they must return to Germany. In becoming Parisians they had not changed the Teutonic blood in their veins, and for this reason they must go:

They lined up several thousand strong in a double file, and at the Northern Railway station to-day wealthy men who yesterday headed big banks and controlled hundreds of employees, stood shoulder to shoulder with laborers or hotel servants. Bravely they were held together in a common bond of birth, not with any hatred of France, but bitter in their resentment at the Kaiser, who, they believe, provoked this gigantic *débâcle.* For one and all it means complete ruin.

Some had lived here twenty years, but had not become naturalized Frenchmen; therefore they shared the common lot of Germans who arrived only a week ago. That they love the fair land of France, now about to be drenched with blood, was shown by the fact that when a procession of Frenchmen passed the station, waving flags and singing patriotic songs, they all doffed their hats respectfully.

Before the nations were yet embroiled in the war one severe blow was struck at the cause of peace, in the killing in Paris, on the night of July 31, of Jean Léon Jaurès, leader of the "United Socialists" and a strong opponent of international war. He was one of the most brilliant men in France. The New York *Times* describes the scenes of his assassination:

M. Jaurès was seated at a dinner-table near an open window, facing the Rue Montmartre, chatting with several Socialist Deputies and the editors of *L'Humanité.* As tho by prearrangement, the curtain covering the window was lightly brushed aside and a hand holding a revolver was thrust through.

Before M. Jaurès could make a move he received two bullets in the back of the head. Without uttering even an exclamation he fell forward and expired with his head on the table.

The reports of the shots startled the diners and passers-by, and the assassin was seized. In his pocket was another loaded revolver. The police rescued him from the crowd, who shouted "Assassin! Death to the assassin!"

The body of the noted Deputy was placed in a city conveyance, which, surrounded by weeping comrades and friends, proceeded through the streets to his home, followed by a detachment of Republican Guards.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

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THE ROMANCE OF WIRELESS

AT the tip end of Manhattan Island, near enough to the South Ferry entrance of the Subway so that copy-boys can in ten minutes reach the city editor's desk up-town, stands the little wireless station of the New York *Herald*. When first erected it seemed little more than an editorial caprice, but in these days there is Romance there, and the operator, picking up through the night the gossip of battle-ships and liners for miles around, is one of the most valuable reporters in the city. Out there beyond, great ships may be deploying in the dark, and, with spurt and flash of wireless, striving to signal friends and mislead foes. Down on the end of Manhattan the operator hears it all and, giving his imagination rein, spells out the drama of the night. *The Herald* prints his report on a night early in August, when the great liners, their sailings just countermanded, lay in port, waiting for a chance to reach the open ocean safely:

From the time it grew dark last night some of the crew of the *Vaterland*, which lies almost directly opposite the *Lusitania* at her pier in Hoboken, used a powerful search-light to sweep the river. Its rays have searched out the identity of every craft that has passed the pier, and at intervals the spot of light would dwell covetously on the trim stern of the *Lusitania*.

The Germans were watching for the loosening of the first line that held the English ship. That they intended to flash the report of her start to the station of the Telefunken Company, at Sayville, L. I., was evident from the actions of the operators there.

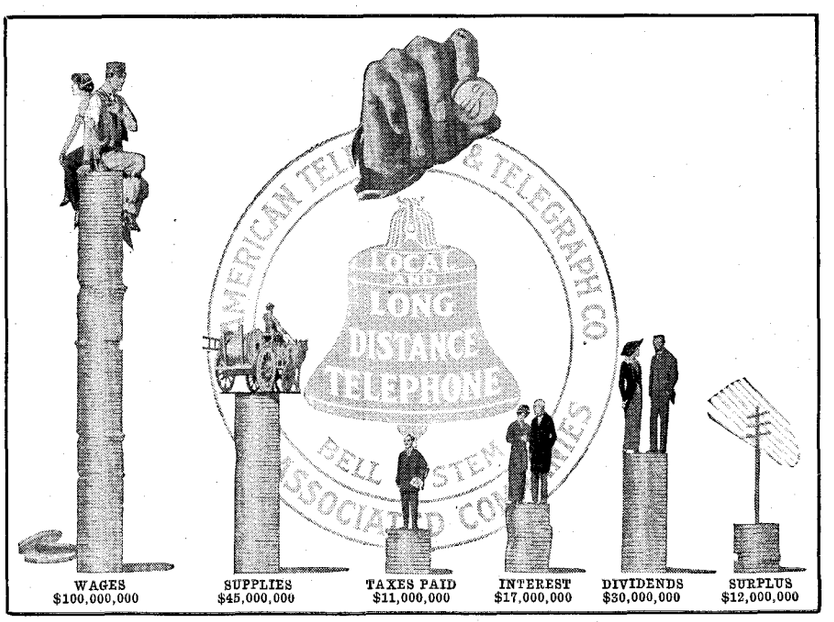
Ever since dark, the Sayville station, which is owned and controlled by a German company, in which the German Government holds a majority of the stock, has been sending code messages to the two cruisers and to the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

Some of them have been from Berlin, others from New York, and one came from Havana. The sluggish spark of the German station pounded and pounded during the evening hours, but toward midnight there were intervals of quiet, as if the operators there were listening—perhaps for a signal from the *Vaterland* that would be relayed instantly to the *Dresden* or the *Karlsruhe*.

Once in a while one or the other of the cruisers would interrupt the steady flow of German code, and when they did their sparks showed them to be within ten miles of the Sea Gate station of the Marconi Company. The signals from them came in fresh and clear, and, as the night was not particularly adaptable for the transmission of wireless because of the natural atmospheric interference, the war-vessels could not have been farther away.

England, too, has her cruisers drawing in close to New York, and the *Essex* and the *Lancaster* were to be heard last night, but their distance from this port is greater. It was approximately seventy-five miles at nine o'clock and it was for their closer approach that the *Lusitania* was waiting.

When their radio signals were heard a



How the Bell System Spends its Money

Every subscriber's telephone represents an actual investment averaging $153, and the gross average revenue is $41.75. The total revenue is distributed as follows:

Employes—$100,000,000

Nearly half the total—$100,000,000—paid in wages to more than one hundred thousand employes engaged in giving to the public the best and the cheapest telephone service in the world.

For Supplies—$45,000,000

Paid to merchants, supply dealers and others for materials and apparatus, and for rent, light, heat, traveling, etc.

Tax Collector—$11,000,000

Taxes of more than $11,000,000 are paid to the Federal, state and local authorities. The people derive the benefit in better highways, schools and the like.

Bondholders—$17,000,000

Paid in interest to thousands of men and women, savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions owning bonds and notes.

Stockholders—$30,000,000

70,000 stockholders, about half of whom are women, receive $30,000,000.

(These payments to stockholders and bondholders who have put their savings into the telephone business represent 6.05% on the investment.

Surplus—$12,000,000

This is invested in telephone plant and equipment, to furnish and keep telephone service always up to the Bell standard.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Lumber Prices Will Never Be Lower

This year's lumber prices will never again be equalled. This is *Your Home Building Opportunity.* Don't delay—don't let it pass.

Build Your Home Before Thanksgiving

Eat Thanksgiving Dinner in Your New Aladdin

Aladdin quick shipments and quick erection will enable you to eat your 1914 Thanksgiving dinner in your *own home.* You would like that, wouldn't you? Decide to build now.

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The ALADDIN line is broad enough exactly to meet your ideas and your pocketbook. The catalog tells the story.

Everything Included for Price

ALADDIN prices include all lumber cut to fit, millwork, hardware, plaster, etc., a complete house.

NORTH AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
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NABISCO
Sugar Wafers

THESE incomparable sweets are the most universally popular of all dessert confections. Whether served at dinner, afternoon tea or any social gathering, Nabisco Sugar Wafers are equally delightful and appropriate. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.

ADORA

Another dessert delight. Wafers of pleasing size and form with a bountiful confectionery filling. Another help to the hostess. In ten-cent tins.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

A 6lb Typewriter

The CORONA

—is a standard machine in every respect. It will do for *you* what any $100 machine will do, yet it is so light (6 lbs.) you can take it with you *anywhere!* Send for Booklet No. 66 for a genuine surprise in Typewriter construction—now! Corona Typewriter Co., Inc., Groton, N.Y.

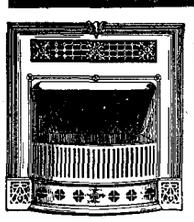
Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture

¼ pound 50¢

"There's Something about it you'll like"

Sample on request
Herbert Tareyton, 56 W. 45th St. New York.

The Fireplace that HEATS the HOUSE as well as the HEARTH



Requires less than half the fuel and gives 85% of the heat uniformly into the room instead of 15% given by all other grates.

Burns any kind of fuel.
Keeps fire over night.
Requires **no** special chimney construction.
Made for old houses as well as new.
Will heat upper or adjoining rooms in addition to the room in which it is installed.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. 60,000 now in use.

RATHBONE FIREPLACE MFG. CO.
5603 Clyde Park Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Send for the ALDINE BLUE BOOK and see how the ALDINE FIRE PLACE will heat your house.

little more distinctly, indicating that they had clipt some fifteen or twenty miles off their distance, preparations for the steaming of the *Lusitania* were made, and she left her pier at twenty minutes after one o'clock this morning with only her sailing lights showing. Twenty minutes later she slipt silently past the Battery, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that she could be seen.

Some other means than her own wireless will be used to apprize the French and English cruisers of the *Lusitania's* going. Her set will not make a sound, because the wireless spark has as much individuality as the human voice, and the *Lusitania's* is too well known along the steamship tracks.

WOMEN OF HUNGARY

IN war-time the agitation for woman suffrage goes into a natural state of coma. Then the women are apt to assume an equal position without argument, and the question of their place in the state needs no discussion. But in no country, apparently, is woman in a better position to share equally with man the home and state rights than in Hungary. Madame Ilona Timko, a Hungarian in this country, who, in connection with the Y. W. C. A., has done much for Hungarian immigrant girls, when interviewed by a representative of the New York *Evening Post*, paid the following tribute to her countrywomen and to the men who are not too jealous to give them the respect and admiration that they earn:

From the highest class to the poorest peasant, the position held by the Hungarian woman is one of respect and equality. She is the head of the household, and all the money which the man earns is turned over to his wife, who has full financial control. It isn't at all strange in a Hungarian peasant family to hear the husband ask the wife for a few cents with which to buy tobacco.

The women are consulted on all subjects. In the upper classes no man makes a business move or a political move without discussing the matter with his wife. Her judgment is important to him. And the women themselves are bright, clever, and keen, interested in all that concerns their family and their country. If the woman is brighter than her husband, he acknowledges it, and lets her go ahead and manage things.

The women of my country are brave and fearless. They will fight again just as they did in the revolution of 1840, when they went as officers and common soldiers and stood shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and husbands.

One of the favorite stories which Hungarian women tell again and again to their children is the one of the capture of Fort Egri (*Egri var bevetele*) and how Dobo Katica, the wife of the chief whose territory was being besieged by the Turks, led the women against the invaders. She rode out into the center of the town and called the women together, asking them in the name of their country to arm themselves and follow her. They disappeared, and she was afraid for a while that they were

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not brave or patriotic enough to fight; but soon they returned, armed with pitchforks and stones, and followed her to where the Turks were climbing up a rope ladder to the fort, which stood on a cliff.

They heated tar in earthen pitchers and as the Turks climbed up, poured the boiling stuff down on them, and when the leader of the enemy advanced up the ladder, Dobo Katica herself climbed down to meet him and took the red flag from his hand.

"No wonder God is with the Hungarians when their men and women fight together for their country," said the vanquished Turk as he turned his forces and fled.

"THE WAR IN THE AIR"

WITH the earliest distant rumblings of war came a dispatch purporting to recount the first battle in the air. Whether this report, now that the world's news-service is being more and more crippled and mangled, will ever be confirmed, is more than doubtful; yet there are many giant *Zeppelins*, and the undaunted courage of the aviators of France's hundreds of aeroplanes can not be doubted; hence it can be safely asserted that, if this account is not the truthful history of an actual battle, it may well be, at least, a fairly accurate prophecy of a conflict inevitable at one time or another. Airships have been used before in warfare, in the Balkans, in Mexico, and elsewhere, but never until now against each other, establishing a new kind of warfare. In the New York *Sun* we read:

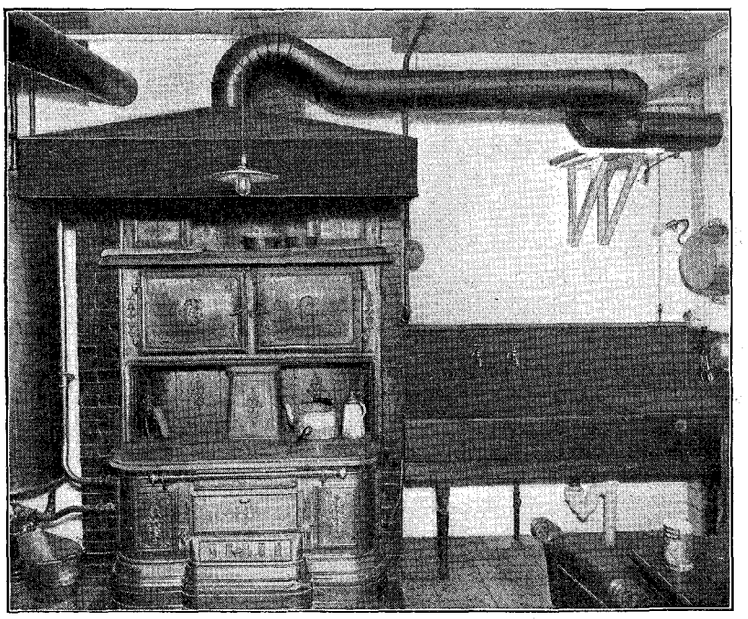
Who the Frenchman was who sacrificed his life and machine to destroy the German dirigible could not be learned to-day. It was reported at first that he was Roland Garros, a well-known Paris aviator. Later dispatches from Paris stated that Garros was safe there.

The first battle of the air occurred at Cirey-les-Forges, on the French border. The French aviator deliberately sacrificed himself. The big *Zeppelin* was seen first at Cirey-les-Forges late in the afternoon. It had been reconnoitering the frontier for some time when a whir of an aeroplane engine was heard and the French machine was seen rising.

The aviator went up until he was close to the big gas-bag of the *Zeppelin*. Then he pointed his machine straight at the German air-ship. The powerful engine drove the aeroplane into the bag. There was an explosion and the two machines crumpled up. The force with which the aeroplane had struck the air-ship carried it clear through the gas-bag, but as it came out on the other side it was seen that it, as well as the air-ship, was mortally hurt.

The *Zeppelin* crumpled up, staggered for a moment, and then dashed straight to the earth. Almost every one of the twenty-five men of the crew were thrown out at the first shock and dashed to death far below.

The French aeroplane, shattered from her encounter, went crashing to earth, too, taking along the body of France's first hero of the war.



A Cool Kitchen Means Better Food

It's hardly fair to blame the cook for a poorly prepared dinner if your kitchen is hot, close and smelly.

But how often in summer the heat from the range combines with the steam and odors from cooking food to make the kitchen almost unbearable. The

Sturtevant

Ready-to-Run Ventilating Set

Keeps Your Kitchen Cool and Odorless

It draws the steam, odors and hot air from the range through the hood and discharges them out of doors. It keeps the kitchen very nearly as cool as the surrounding atmosphere and prevents the fumes and hot air from escaping to the other parts of the house. Equally useful too when the windows are closed in winter.

Very easy and inexpensive to install and costs about the same to operate as an ordinary electric light.

Write for full information, asking for catalogue 927.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

Hyde Park, Boston, Massachusetts **And all Principal Cities of the World**

Belle Didn't Worry:—

"Might have been anxious before we got a Basline Autowline—but now, a breakdown is just a matter of letting some nice young man tow us home; that's all!"

Basline Autowline

"The Little Steel Rope With The Big Pull"

gives the motorist a feeling of real security. He knows that ordinary road troubles won't leave him crippled miles from repairs. He can receive help—or give it—and is satisfied.

Basline Autowline is made of Yellow Strand Powersteel—the sturdy steel wire rope that is used for constructing and engineering purposes the world over. About 25 feet long, ¼-inch diameter, 4½ pounds weight. Sold by all supply dealers. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, $3.95. Also made in larger and heavier size for commercial trucks.

FREE — Illustrated circular giving all Autowline information.

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A New Way to Break in a Pipe

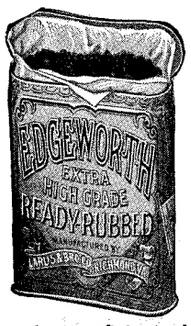
A man had just bought a pipe and had made a remark about "breaking it in."

The dealer took out of his mouth the pipe he was smoking and said, "That pipe never was new."

"How's that?" asked the customer. It's a question anybody would ask.

Then the dealer gave out this original suggestion.

"When I first took this pipe out of the case, for my own smoking, I opened up a package of Edgeworth Plug Slice, took out one of the flat, oblong slices, and right there a Great Idea hit me as suddenly as a slap on the back.



"I took out another slice and simply lined the bowl of my pipe with slices of Edgeworth tobacco, cutting it off even with the top. Then I took some of the Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed from a tin and filled up the bowl and struck a match.

"The first puff told me that my idea was a winner. It had the mild, cool, smooth taste that comes from a properly educated pipe."

We pass this man's experience along to you. If we know pipe smokers, and we think we do, this little trick will be worked around the world.

Just to help out, we'll go farther and send you, free, a sample package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed, and you can find out in a few minutes how good Edgeworth is. It is the finest Burley tobacco that grows on the ground, is Edgeworth, and it comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, and is on sale practically everywhere.

The retail price of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply. A sample of Ready-Rubbed is free if you mention your dealer's name. If you love good pipe tobacco, you will really favor us by asking for this sample.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

6% FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

Amounts to suit your needs

Secured by rich agricultural land in the fertile Northwest worth three to five times amount of loan. 31 years' experience without the loss of a dollar.

"We're Right on the Ground" and know conditions thoroughly. Write for Booklet "A" and current list of offerings.

E. J. Lander & Co.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Est. 1883
Capital and Surplus $400,000

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

MOVING THE WHEAT CROP—ARE THERE CARS ENOUGH?

"RESERVOIRS of the West are pouring out their contents and threaten to swamp the railroads and water routes," declares a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* in commenting on the movement, that set in early in July, of wheat from Western fields to Eastern markets. In the Southwest, while the movement had not so early got under way, yet in July it "attained such volume that the railroads stand in danger of being completely swamped," and the elevator facilities at terminal points were "proving inadequate." From many points came reports in which the same figure of speech was used, that of a reservoir with its floodgates suddenly opened and the contents pouring forth in a stream that engulfs the surrounding territory. At Chicago, on Wednesday, July 14, all records for a single day's receipts were broken; nearly 1,200 cars were that day brought into Chicago. In consequence, the railroads "had all they could do to handle the grain." Officials had begun fully to realize how great was the problem confronting them for the next few weeks in furnishing transportation for 650,000,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of other grains that have been harvested this year in abundance, notably oats. The same paper has more to say on this interesting subject of the year's grain crop:

"There has been an unusually heavy engagement of ocean tonnage for the shipment of wheat to Europe within the next few weeks. The movement has developed so rapidly and has reached such large volume that grain men are finding it difficult to estimate the amount of wheat that has actually been engaged for export so far. Chicago has been credited with selling a million bushels a day. At Kansas City, where Gulf engagements are usually arranged, the trade has been particularly active, and St. Louis has also sold a large amount of both wheat and flour to go out by way of the Gulf.

"Most of the available tonnage on the Great Lakes for this month and next is said to have been engaged, and an extraordinary amount of chartering has been done at Montreal, to which port the greater portion of the early grain moves for export because of the lower water rate. But as nearly everything in the way of vessel room has been engaged that runs regularly to Montreal, the movement is being forced to the North Atlantic ports, where large commitments are beginning to show, especially at New York.

"Supplies of old wheat in Europe—in England and France particularly—are reduced almost to the point of exhaustion, and crop prospects in the leading countries outside of Russia are none too flattering. On the other hand, the United States is blest with the largest wheat crop on record, and, because of the lower prices which have resulted from the bumper harvest in the Southwest, this country is at the present time the cheapest market in the world from which Europe may replenish its bins. Prices of cash wheat at Chicago last week averaged about 10 to 12 cents a bushel lower than quotations of a year ago.

"The surplus of wheat in the United States this season, it is figured, will be about 250,000,000 bushels, providing no serious damage overtakes the spring wheat crop, and it is estimated by reliable authorities that Europe will take all of that amount, if it is available."

The ability of the railroads to haul this crop is discust in the same paper. More than 700,000 cars will be needed:

"The opinion prevails in some quarters that any shortage this year will be due more to lack of motive power and terminal facilities than to a lack of cars. The indications are that shippers and carriers are cooperating more closely this year than ever before in their efforts to avoid a car shortage on the present crop movement. The belief that there will be a shortage is most prevalent in Kansas. This is quite natural in view of the tremendous crop that has been raised in that State this season. Expressions from terminal elevator points indicate that there will be a shortage in all States.

"The railroads, through local and traveling agents and through various agencies of publicity, endeavor to keep growers and elevator men advised in regard to the available supply of cars. Besides the purchases of new cars, assurance is given this season that all available cars are being overhauled and put in condition to carry shipments of bulk grain.

"In some instances large numbers of stock cars are being temporarily fitted up for handling grain. As far as possible, foreign empties have been held by the grain-carrying roads, and the first rush of the wheat movement found the country sidings well filled with empty cars.

"The average car-load of wheat contains 1,250 bushels. On this basis it would require 524,000 cars to move the estimated crop of winter wheat for the entire country the present year, and 308,000 cars to the seven States mentioned heretofore. But as only a little more than half of the wheat is shipped out of the county where it is grown, it is estimated that it would require to move the entire wheat crop of the United States—winter and spring combined—432,000 cars. Fifteen of the large roads in the seven States covered by the investigations of the Agricultural Department reported that they had on July 30, 1913, 60,445 miles of road and 223,487 box cars. Their aggregate mileage increase for the two years from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1913, was 3 per cent., the increase in the number of their box cars was 3 per cent., and the increase in box-car tonnage was 7½ per cent.

"The figures for individual roads vary from a decrease of 14 per cent. in the number of box cars to an increase of 32 per cent., and in tonnage capacity from a decrease of 5 per cent. to an increase of 50 per cent. These fifteen roads contain, approximately, 25 per cent. of the entire mileage of the United States, and own, approximately, 22 per cent. of all the box cars. The seven States in question produce, approximately 40 per cent. of all the wheat in the United States. What the percentage of increase is over the 1911 crop is hard to determine for the area served by these fifteen roads, but it is without doubt greater than the increase in car supply, inasmuch as the estimated yield of winter wheat for the entire United States for 1914 exceeds the 1911 crop by 52 per cent., and the increase in car supply during 1913–1914

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has been below normal throughout the country.

"These figures do not furnish an exact formula for estimating the car-supply, but indicate some of the factors to be taken into consideration. The terms used by different individuals in estimating car shortages are by no means uniform. The majority express it in terms of percentages, which is accurate enough if it is understood thereby that for a given period only a certain percentage of cars ordered are furnished. No statement of car shortage means anything unless the time limitation is known. In the long run every shipper gets all the cars ordered, and from that viewpoint there is no shortage."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Unnoticed.—SHE—"Herbert, I can't find my bathing-dress anywhere!"

HE—"See if you've got it on."—*Punch.*

He Was Off.—On that Monday when France was first threatened with a German invasion, a New York *Times* correspondent met an imperturbable, monocled Englishman at the Gare de Lyon, in Paris. He was carrying a full equipment of luggage, canes, and rugs. Asked whither he was journeying, he replied: "It's the August bank holiday, you know. I am taking this train to Switzerland." He did it, too.—*New York Times.*

Advance Notice.—At the club the other night a member of the Seventh Regiment found himself the center of a group who were discussing the likelihood of an invasion of Mexico by the National Guard. Cheerful remarks about the penetrative powers of Mauser bullets peppered about him. Everybody had kindly suggestions to make—such, for instance, as that a medal neatly adjusted over each bullet-hole would make him look as good as new. The victim took it very well.

"I'd like to contribute just one remark to this discussion," he said. "If I'm reported shot in the back, remember that I may have turned around to encourage my men."—*New York Call.*

Taking No Chances.—One of the shrewd lairds of Lanarkshire had evidently experienced the difficulties of collecting money lent to friends.

"Laird," a neighbor accosted him one morning, "I need twenty poonds. If ye'll be guid enough to tak ma note, ye'll hae yere money back agin in three months frae the day."

"Nae, Donald," replied the laird, "I canna do it."

"But, laird, ye hae often done the like fer yere friends."

"Nae, mon, I canna obleege ye."

"But, laird—"

"Will ye listen to me, Donald? As soon as I took yere note ye'd draw the twenty poonds, would ye no?"

Donald could not deny that he would.

"I ken ye weel, Donald," the laird continued, "and I ken that in three months ye'd nae be ready to pay me ma money. Then, ye ken, we'd quarrel. But if we're to quarrel, Donald, I'd rather do it noo, when I hae ma twenty poonds in ma pocket."—*Til-Bils.*

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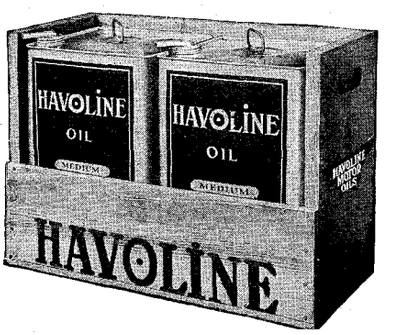

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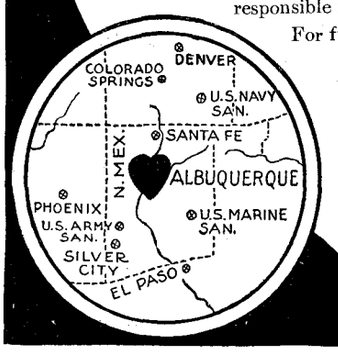

Health Department
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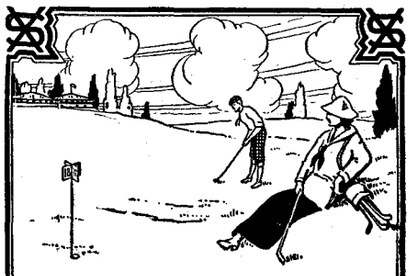

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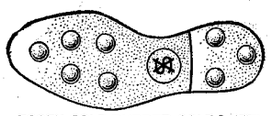

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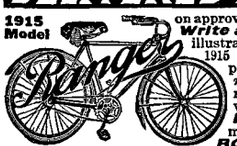

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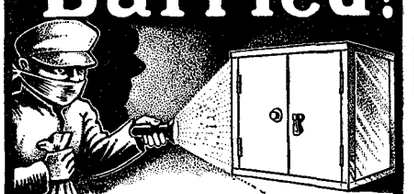

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CURRENT EVENTS

European War

July 30.—Germany sends an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russian mobilization cease within twenty-four hours, else Germany will mobilize.

July 31.—Negotiations by telegraph are carried on between the Czar, the Kaiser, and King George, seeking a peaceful solution of the impending quarrel.

Germany, with the exception of the Kingdom of Bavaria, declares martial law.

Jean Léon Jaurès, French Socialist leader, is assassinated in a Paris café.

August 1.—Germany declares war upon Russia, withdrawing her Ambassador from St. Petersburg, and commencing mobilization.

King George makes a final effort to avert war.

France begins to mobilize her army.

August 2.—There are reports of Russian invasion into the northeastern border districts of Germany.

Germany violates the neutrality of the Principality of Luxemburg by invasion and occupation, and menaces Belgium.

August 3.—The German Fleet in the Baltic Sea is *reported to have met and dispersed a fleet* of Russian battle-ships.

Germany sends ultimatums to Sweden and Holland, requiring avowals of neutrality.

England attempts to avoid the necessity of declaring war, but announces that she will protect the French seaports from attack.

August 4.—Urged by Germany's declaration of war upon Belgium, England declares war against the Teutonic alliance and definitely binds herself to the support of France and Belgium.

August 5.—It is reported that a German ultimatum has been sent to Italy, demanding her support, since Germany "is attacked by France and England."

Reported engagements include repulse and *heavy loss of Germans by Belgians at Liège,* Belgium; the capture of two fast German cruisers by French and English fleets in the Mediterranean; Russian raids upon German mercantile ships in the North Sea; the repulse of Austrians at the Save River, with a Servian incursion into Austria.

Lord Kitchener goes into the British Cabinet as Secretary of State for War.

General Foreign

July 30.—Premier Asquith postpones indefinitely further action on the Home Rule Bill.

Three London suffragists attempting to invade Buckingham Palace are put under arrest.

July 31.—An indecisive battle at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, results in fifty casualities.

The Russian Cabinet forms a bill for universal education, to be put before the Duma.

August 1.—Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the German Emperor, marries the Countess Ina Bassewitz, daughter of Count Bassewitz Lewetzow.

August 3.—Bank holiday, occurring in England to-day, is declared extended until the 7th, to enable the banks to recuperate from heavy runs.

August 4.—Provisional President Carbajal and his cabinet receive the demands of General Carranza for the surrender of Mexico City, now surrounded by Constitutionalist troops.

The Russian Government's ice-breaking steamer *Taimyr* sails from Nome, Alaska, to rescue the crew of the *Karluk,* stranded on Wrangell Island.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 30.—Washington officials attempt to influence Carranza to declare an immediate armistice in Mexico, but without success.

July 31.—The President receives word from Federal Reserve Board nominee Paul M. Warburg that he will submit, as a result of the President's earnest solicitation, to inquiry by the Senate Committee.

August 3.—Congress places $250,000 at the disposal of the President for the relief, protection, and transportation of the 100,000 to 150,000 Americans in Europe.

August 4.—Frederick A. Delano, of Chicago, is nominated for membership on the Federal Reserve Board.

President Wilson proclaims to the nations of Europe the neutrality of the United States

August 5.—President Wilson, as head of the greatest neutral state signatory to The Hague Convention, tenders his good offices for peace to any and all of the conflicting nations of Europe.

The President issues an order censoring all

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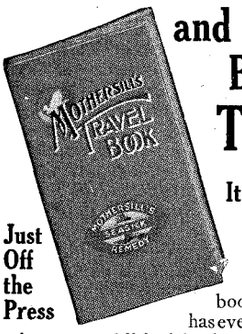

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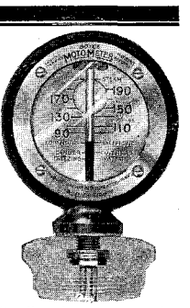

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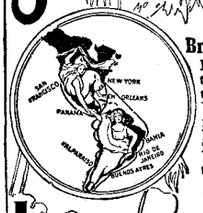

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wireless dispatches sent from this country and forbidding any wireless station on United States soil to give particular aid to any of the European nations at war.

GENERAL

August 1.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announces a rate decision granting an increase to railroads west of Buffalo and Pittsburg to the Mississippi River.

Fifteen hundred emigrants are held in New York City, owing to canceled sailings of Atlantic liners.

August 3.—The North German Lloyd liner *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, carrying $10,000,000 in gold from New York to Europe, and advised by wireless to flee the danger of capture, puts in at Bar Harbor, Maine, seeking refuge.

August 5.—Four army officers on the staff of the United States Military Academy leave West Point to go to Europe as military observers.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. R. B.," Moscow, Idaho.—Kindly explain the relation of the words *laughed* and *scorn* in the following sentence: 'They *laughed* him to *scorn*.'"

A verb in the infinitive is governed by another verb, a noun, or an adjective; as "he delights to please you." Here "to please" is in the infinitive, and is governed by the verb "delights."

In the sentence submitted, "to scorn" is in the infinitive, and is governed by the verb "laughed."

"F. R. R.," Seabreeze, Fla.—"Kindly inform me whether the expression 'she looks good,' meaning 'makes a good appearance,' is correct, and also 'she looked well,' with the same meaning?"

"She looks good" means that the person referred to does not look wicked. "She looks well" means that she looks in a perfect state of health. "She looks good" does not mean "makes a good appearance," and, altho the expression has some vogue among careless speakers, it is not correct.

"J. H.," Edgewater, N. J.—"*A* claims that the Siamese twins were born in North Carolina, and declares that their mother lived in that State; *B* denies this and maintains that they were born in Siam. Who is right? Will you please furnish a brief sketch about them?"

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were born in Bangasseau, Siam, April 15, 1811, and died near Mount Airy, N. C., January 17, 1874. Their father was Chinese, their mother Chino-Siamese. Bought from their mother at Meklong, a town forty miles southwest of Bangkok, Siam, they were brought to America by a Mr. Robert Hunter in 1829, exhibited there and then were taken to England by Captain Coffin and exhibited there and in Europe for several years. They returned to America with about $80,000 and established themselves on a farm in the South, marrying two sisters. Chang had six children and Eng five, of whom eight with the two widows survived them. Two of the children were deaf and dumb, the rest had no malformation or infirmity. They lost some of their property, which consisted in part of slaves, owing to the Civil War, and in 1865, in declining health and impaired fortunes, they were in North Carolina. Their losses embittered them against the Government, and they resorted to further public exhibitions which met with ill success. This determined them upon making another tour of Europe, and they exhibited themselves in London, February 8, 1869. In 1870 Chang had a paralytic stroke and was subsequently weak and ill, while Eng's health greatly improved. Chang died first, in America, January 16, 1874, and within two hours (January 17), Eng's death followed.

"G. G. W.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"What is meant by the 'personal equation'?"

The *personal equation* is any error common to all the observations made by some one person; commonly, in astronomy, the constant error made in estimating the moment of a transit of a star across a thread in a telescope.

Zinc

in paint makes paint complete. It is the ingredient that should be added to all paint to make the other ingredients more effective.

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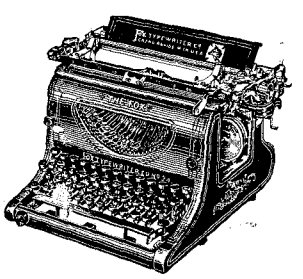

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Sixty-One per cent Increase in the Sale of Franklin Cars—Explained

During the past year the sales of Franklin cars have *increased sixty-one per cent.*

Today, that a car in its thirteenth year should show such a growth can mean but one thing. A few years ago it would not have been extraordinary. But conditions in the automobile industry have changed. Competition is keen. The demand no longer exceeds the supply. There are many good cars. The customer no longer has to wait indefinitely for deliveries. He has a wide choice and has learned to exercise it.

An increase of 61%, therefore, particularly in a car of a distinctive type of construction, can mean only the *deliberate preference* of buyers, expressed after comparing many cars and studying efficiency, comfort and economy.

A Tendency—Not Chance

A *few* purchasers might for slight reasons happen to select the Franklin rather than some other car. But 61% increase represents not mere chance, but a *tendency.*

This tendency toward the Franklin we ascribe to these facts:

We have been manufacturing on the same basic idea for thirteen years.

In all essentials we have been producing the same model continuously for the past four years.

As fast as improvements are developed they are added to the working model and incorporated in all subsequent production, without waiting for the expiration of some arbitrary period. The refining process goes on continuously.

Scientific Light Weight

At the beginning we adopted as the fundamental of Franklin construction *light weight, scientifically obtained.* Toward that end we have directed the experience of thirteen years. During that time came the vogue of big, heavy cars. We continued striving more and more for light weight. Today light weight has finally become the chief demand of discriminating automobile buyers. They have, therefore, been turning to the Franklin as the dominant light car—the car which as the result of the uninterrupted production of light cars for thirteen years is scientifically light—which means greater comfort, less depreciation, greater endurance and greater mileage from gasoline, lubricating oils and tires.

The other influential features of Franklin construction include flexibility, direct cooling, large tires.

Flexibility

Flexibility is obtained by constructing the frame of laminated, shock-absorbing wood instead of rigid steel, by four full elliptical springs and by the absence of strut rods or torque bars. It results not only in increased comfort and reduced strain on the driver, but also in greater durability of the car.

Direct Cooling

Franklin direct cooling has proved a success because it is the simple method. The Franklin can be driven on low gear all day without trouble. Its service on mountains is phenomenal. There is no freezing and no overheating under the most extreme conditions of weather or driving.

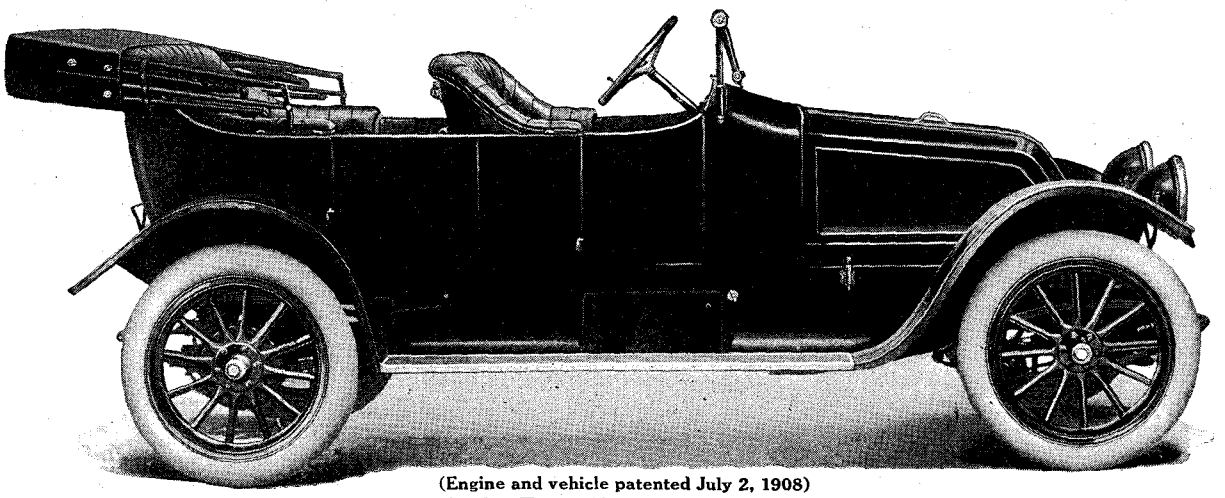
Large Tires

Tire size, in proportion to the weight of the car, is given as much thought in Franklin design as the axle, transmission or any other part. The Franklin car is not only light but it has for many years been equipped with large tires, which has had much to do with the exceptional service obtained from tires by Franklin owners.

The Latest Franklin

We are now beginning to sell the "Series Six" Franklin. This series will demonstrate once more the refining influence of continuous production of the same model. Among the numerous improvements, it contains none that is radical. No startling departures such as were necessarily made when we brought out the first four-cylinder in the days of one and two cylinders, or when we brought out the first six-cylinder. Consistent, however, with the Franklin policy of constantly increasing efficiency, we have made one important advance in the matter of tires. The Franklin is now regularly equipped with Goodrich Silvertown Cord tires or Goodyear Power Saver tires. As is well known, these tires are higher priced and increase the efficiency of the car itself about 25%. Your dealer will point out a number of other refinements, all making for increased style, convenience or efficiency.

Send for new catalogue of the Series Six Franklin, to Franklin Automobile Co., Syracuse, N. Y.



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Specifications:

Wheel base 120", tread 56".
40" full-elliptic springs, 4½" opening in front, 6" opening in rear.
30 H.P.; valves in head; seven bearing crank shaft.
Aluminum body and hood.
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Sedan	**2924**	"	**3000**
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Dyneto direct connected, single unit, 12-volt starting and lighting system. Silent starting is secured and the motor cannot stall. Two bulbs in each headlight, no sidelights. Special trouble light. Willard storage battery.
Golde one-man top. Collins ever-ready curtains, operated from the inside. Warner 60-mile flush type speedometer.
A—B electric motor horn. Goodrich Silvertown Cord or Goodyear Power Saver high efficiency tires.
Two-piece rain vision ventilating wind-shield.
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FRANKLIN SIX, 2750 POUNDS; 4½ IN. TIRES; $2150

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